The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3751. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM MEXICO.

The Struggle Between the French and the Mexicans.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ AT SAN LUIS POTOSI.

Reorganization of the Mexican Army to Resist the French.

GEN. DIAZ AT THE HEAD OF THE ARMY.

The Hopes and Prospects of the Mexicans.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUERETARO, MEXICO, TUESDAY, Aug. 11, 1863.

When I left the United States for Northern Mexico, in June last, you requested me to transmit to you any items of intelligence I might think worthy of publication. I have now been in this region a month, and find a great deal worthy of publication. In fact, the state of affairs here and in the neighboring States is totally different from the current statements of the Press. Those statements are almost purely French fabrications. Very little else is suffered to get into print in the United States or Europe. If this communication ever reaches you, it will be extra fortunate.

I will briefly state what has come under my personal observation, and your readers can judge for themselves.

I have seen President Juarez and his surroundings at San Luis Potosi, the present seat of the Government of the Republic. The President and his officials act in harmony. They are full of courage and hope, and exerting themselves with great energy and wisdom in organizing a force to resist the French.

It is a great mistake to believe that even a fractional part of the Mexican people, outside the City of Mexico, hold any sympathy with the French, or feel a disposition to tolerate them in the country under any circumstances. On the contrary, there is a deep and deadly hatred felt toward the invaders *in all the outlying States*. It may be smothered for the moment, but it smoulders in one eternal, unyielding glow, and it will burst forth here, there, everywhere, with time and opportunity.

It is also a great mistake to suppose that the Mexicans are not able and do not intend to offer any effectual resistance to the French.

As I have stated, the Juarez Government at San Luis Potosi is actively engaged in organizing its forces, with the full determination of fighting the French now and forever.

Gen. Diaz has been appointed Commander-in-Chief. Diaz is a young, enterprising, daring man, of superior military attainments. He performed prodigies of valor at the siege of Puebla and evinced military skill of a high order. The Mexican Liberals are looking to this young General with great hope. He has now at his headquarters in San Luis a force of 8,000 men, which is being thoroughly organized, armed and equipped. Gen. Degollado, of the State of Guanajuato, has a force of 10,000 men well armed, clothed and paid. He resigned his position as Governor of the State of Guanajuato a few days since, in order to devote himself entirely to military affairs. His headquarters are at the city of Leon. This State Queretaro, is also organizing a very respectable force, also Anjaco, and, in fact, all the States of the Republic appear to be doing their best in the raising of forces to contend with the invader.

Gen. Negrete is Governor of the States of Puebla and Tlascala, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of those States. He has already an army which is giving great trouble to the French. A few days ago the Mexican traitor Osseas left the City of Mexico to attack him, but his Mexican forces went over to the patriots. Osseas was obliged to retreat to the City of Mexico. He has since been imprisoned by Forey. From all I see and hear, I believe the Juarez Government will soon have a well equipped and efficient army, ready to take the field against the French, of 25,000 to 40,000 men. Then there will be guerrilla bands innumerable.

I think these facts indicate that the struggle between the French and Mexicans is by no means over. It is true, the Mexicans are greatly impoverished. They need large supplies of arms and other war material with which to carry on the struggle, even of conquest is the matter of supplies.

There is no denying the fact that the relations which naturally exist, and which must constitute the rule of action in the future, between the Mexican nation, as represented by the Juarez Government, and the people of the United States, as represented by their Government at Washington, are sharply defined. The interests of the French invasion and of the Southern Confederacy, for the time being, are there moved upon as identical. Every victory the North gains over the South causes rejoicing here, for it is regarded by every Mexican patriot as a staggering blow to the French invasion as well as to the Southern rebellion; and the masses of the Mexican people are beginning to believe that at no distant day the loyal United States will take an active part in aiding them to come off successful from the desperate struggle they are now maintaining against the European foe.

Senor Romero, who recently represented the Mexican Government at Washington, has been appointed a Colonel in the Mexican army, and he is now a member of Gen. Diaz's Staff. A short time before I left San Luis, the Juarez Government had appointed Senor Zayas as Minister to the United States, and he was expected to leave for his post in Washington about this time.

The Mexican Usurpers and the Confederate Rebels.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of the 24th inst., has later advices from Mexico by way of Acapulco. Guerrilla warfare is constantly going on upon the different roads leading to the City of Mexico. It was rumored with a great deal of bitterness on both sides.

There were fears that Gen. Negrete would give some trouble on the road leading to Vera Cruz, as it was reported he was moving with a considerable force to intercept their communications. There seems to be no doubt, from the movements taking place, that the present Triumvirate will recognize the Southern Confederacy, and are only now waiting for news from Europe as to whether Maximilian will accept the throne before they act. *If he does accept, there is no doubt such recognition will take place forthwith.* There is much ill feeling existing between the French and Americans residing in Mexico in regard to this subject. One of the Franco-Mexican papers, published in the City of Mexico, gives this subject its principal attention. It argues that by reconciling the South, they will make the United States powerless, as the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, and those on the Pacific coast, will be occupied by French squadrons to detain them. It proceeds to show that by giving the Southern Confederacy ports in which to fit out their privateers, and allowing them to take their prizes into those ports for adjudication, the utmost the United States could do would be to declare war against the present Imperial Government in Mexico. That, however, would be a farce, for then (the Imperial Government of Mexico) would be recognized by all the European Powers, which, combined, would soon blot out of existence this great humbug which has been existing on the American continent—popular sovereignty—the common people attempting to rule! Such, Sumter the Atlantic exploded, and now it behooves the French Governments to put the final stroke, so as to preserve the peace and the Governments now existing on the continent of Europe.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Official Advices to Tuesday Afternoon.

No Further Demonstrations by the Rebels

Arrival of Gen. Hooker in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

The *Gazette* says an official dispatch was received from Major-Gen. ROSECRANS last night, and dated yesterday afternoon. The situation was unchanged. Our army held a strong defensive position, and no attempt had been made by the enemy to dislodge it.

Major-Gen. HOOKER arrived here last night.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

A Dispatch from Gen. Reynolds.

The Indianapolis papers publish the following dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 24.

To Hon. O. P. Morton:

We have had two days' fighting against large odds of the enemy. The loss is heavy on both sides. Our wounded are now between Bridgeport and Nashville. Indiana troops have fully sustained the honor of the State and nation. Cheerfulness and confidence prevail.

J. J. REYNOLDS, Major-General.

NEWS FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

The Rebels Driven Out of East Tennessee—Gen. Judah in Command at Knoxville—Matters in the City—Advance from Kentucky—Additional Particulars of the Fight at Bristol.

KNOXVILLE, Monday, Sept. 28, 1863.

Our occupation of East Tennessee continues comparatively quiet. Of Foster's engagement with CANTEY, in which he captured 70, killed 8, wounded 10 and routed the balance, I have sent an account. The expedition to drive the rebels from the railroad has been successful. SHACKLEFORD came on the enemy's pickets near Carter's Station, Sunday, and continued all day Monday. The rebels retired into their works. The skirmishing was kept up till night. The attack was continued till Tuesday, and preparations were completed to capture the party, but they made their escape during the night and left seventeen dead. Our loss was two killed and seven wounded. This leaves East Tennessee clear. The roving bands will be picked up by our cavalry. Our chief interest is concentrated in ROSECRANS, and we await the moment of action. Our boys are in fine health and spirits.

Gen. HASCALL left for the North on Friday. Gen. JUDAH is in temporary command of the corps.

Forage and food are plenty. The cavalry and artillery will be resupplied for any emergency.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 24.

Military matters are now in a state of absolute suspense. The rebels had collected the scattered forces of JONES, MUDWELL, JACKSON and CANTEY about Jonesboro. Cavalry and infantry were sent out to look after them. Col. FOSTER's cavalry got round them, and fell on the rear of CANTEY's regiment at Bristol, killed six, wounded ten and captured about one hundred, routing the force utterly. Since then we have had no news. Neither mail nor telegraph is yet in operation. We are in anxious suspense awaiting the movements of ROSECRANS. In the utter absence of all reliable news the air is full of rumors, according to which the rebel numbers are being augmented daily. A fight and defeat of ROSECRANS have been reported three times. To-day he has been demolished by LEE in person, who has abandoned Richmond. I only mention these matters as the rumors we have; no doubt you have the truth. The country is full of spies, and many so-called deserters are playing that game. The Telegraph never frequently struck life within one hour of its arrival. It is evident to all who observe closely that there are quite too many managers just now in Tennessee, and it will be some time before affairs can be regulated to run smoothly. As in Kentucky, the lukewarm patriots, who trim their sails to any squall, are exercising too much influence just now. They feed and dress the Confederate officers, took oaths, raised regiments, harranged for JEFF. DAVIS, and are now obligating our officers with the superabundance of their courtesies. The dashing belles have doffed the red, white and red, and mounted the Secession, and now become every day accompanied by our gay Lotharios, enjoying equestrian amusements; to the wonder of Union people and disgust of real rebels. It is safe to assert that the chief families of Knoxville are rebels.

INTERESTING FROM MEMPHIS.

Southern Rumors—Gen. Lee at Chattanooga—Affairs at Memphis.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Sept. 26.

The Argus has received the Mobile *Evening News* of the 18th. It contains an editorial from the *Atlanta Appeal*, of the 16th, upon the war situation, saying that the seat of war is removed from Virginia to Tennessee or Northern Georgia, and intimates that a great portion of MEADE's and GRANT's armies have been sent to the assistance of ROSECRANS.

A lady who has just arrived from Atlanta, Ga., says *Gen. Lee passed through that place, en route for Chattanooga, some ten days ago*; and that Confederate troops had been passing through in great numbers. Some days before, 15,000 militia, from Georgia alone, went to swell the number of BRAGG's army.

Rose brings large rumors of the late battles of the 19th and 20th, saying that she heard ROSECRANS was badly whipped, having lost, on the first day, 10,000 killed, with a proportionate number of wounded, and was in full retreat beyond Chattanooga.

To-day there is a Southern grape-vine rumor that ROSECRANS had given BRAGG a severe drubbing.

A Union man from below says that ten thousand cavalry are on the way up through Mississippi, to strike the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. We think there are not that many Confederate troops in the entire State.

Gen. HURLBUT has issued an order forbidding leave of absence or extension of furloughs from this date, until further orders.

CAPTURE OF A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Another Anglo Rebel Steamer Taken.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 30.

A letter from the steamer *Seminole*, dated Hilton Head, Sept. 12, says:

"The most valuable prize of the war has been captured by the *Seminole*, under command of Commander RAMSAY. She is of British build, and over three hundred feet long, and showed British colors. She has evidently been fitted out in England for a rebel man-of-war."

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH

Gillmore's Batteries at Work Again.

Rumored Evacuation by Burnside of East Tennessee.

Affairs on the Rapidan—Lee's Position Critical.

THE UNION RULE AT CHATTANOOGA.

The Rebel Financial Agent in Europe.

From the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 29th inst., we make the following extracts:

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 28.

All is still quiet here, except the slow firing from our batteries.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 28.

The enemy, with their Morris Island batteries, were firing slowly at the ruins of Fort Sumter to-day, for the first time for several weeks. No damage was done. Nothing else stirring.

THE ENEMY EVACUATING EAST TENNESSEE.

DALTON, Monday, Sept. 28.

The enemy burned the railroad bridge at Carter's Station, twenty miles from here, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, on Saturday, evacuated the place, and are now retreating in the direction of Knoxville, our forces pursuing.

Our cavalry occupied Jonesboro', Tenn., last night.

FROM THE RAPIDAN.

GORDONSVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 27.

All quiet at the front. Thirteen Yankee pickets, captured near United States Ford, were sent through the lines to the Richmond train. Seven deserters from Lane's (N. C.) brigade were shot at Orange Court-house yesterday.

GORDONSVILLE, Monday, Sept. 28.

No further movements reported to-day. The enemy's force beyond the Rapidan is represented at 80,000 effective men. MEADE's headquarters are above Culpepper Court-house. Opinions are conflicting as to whether there will be a fight soon or not.

A NEW FINANCIAL AGENT.

We omitted to mention yesterday that Mr. SPENCE, of London, has ceased to be a financial agent of the Confederate Government, a fact which was announced in the *Gazette* on Saturday. That paper states that the authority of agent was withdrawn from Mr. SPENCE under financial considerations. Gen. J. C. MCRAE, agent of the Cotton loan, has become the depository of the Government in Paris, while FRAZIER, TRENHOLM & Co., of London, who have acted in that capacity for the Government since the war began, continue in charge of our deposits in their city.

AFFAIRS IN CHATTANOOGA.

The Chattanooga (late Atlanta) *Rebel*, of the 24th inst., gives some interesting news about the former city of its residence, now in the occupation of the barbarians. It obtains them from a well-known merchant who left there the Monday night after ROSECRANS' defeat:

"There are no trains running to Chattanooga from Nashville, over the bridge at Bridgeport, as was at first stated. The Yankees have no pontoons opposite or near Chattanooga, and had been using the hulk of the old steamer *Paint Rock* as a sort of barge for the crossing of troops. The machinery of the boat has been destroyed by our cavalry. They left yesterday, and we suppose the enemy. The Yankees have destroyed no property by fire, but the soldiers have gutted, without a single exception, the houses and stores in the town. Many of the houses deserted by our citizens are now occupied with swarms of free negroes of both sexes. Mr. B. states that there were plenty of Yankees in the town when he left Monday night, but the main body were at Maclarinne's Spring. The retreat had already commenced, and there was every evidence of a defeat on the part of the enemy. The utmost confusion and disorder prevailed among them. The wagon trains had already commenced the retrograde movement, and numbers had been sent off before Mr. B. left.

Mr. BEN. CHANDLER was acting Deputy Provost-Marshal, and GEORGE RYMER, (formerly constable of the district, was also an *attaché* of the Provost-Marshal's office.

The enemy have not constructed any new earth-works around Chattanooga, but had materially strengthened our old deserted forts. The fort beyond the factory are mounting new guns.

ROSECRANS had been in Chattanooga partly all the time since its first occupation by his forces.

The Yankees have left no provisions for any one save the Abolition sympathizers, and some of the loyal Southern people were actually subsisting upon parched corn.

The enemy had received no reinforcements up to Monday night from GRANT's army. They were under the impression that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON commanded our army.

The following citizens of Chattanooga and vicinity were arrested and confined in the enemy's camp: Moses Wells, L. Ryle, Dr. Gillespie, R. Simpson, Repan, Sr., Mr. McGill, Mr. McCreary, and Mr. Davis Swick.

The pretended charge against the last mentioned gentlemen was that he had threatened to poison his well if the Yankees ever came to Chattanooga. Mr. McCreary has been robbed of everything, and was sick in bed when arrested.

LEE'S ARMY IN JEOPARDY.

In yesterday's TIMES we published a synopsis of the following extracts from the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 29th:

"After two distinct reports of the recapture of Chattanooga, we have now the intelligence that the enemy is still in possession of this stronghold; that he is probably strengthening his works, and that our lines have not been advanced further than within four miles of the town. *While events larger in Tennessee, the situation in Northern Virginia has become critical.* The enemy is preparing for a general attack on the lines of the Rapidan. In the past few days the enemy has been massing his troops and forces at Culpepper. His positions has been reconnoitered, and his superabundance on the railroad and river indicate very plainly the determination to fight. Large forces of the enemy already occupy the railroad between Mitchell's Station and Rapidan Station. There may also be observed from our position three lines of encampment in the neighborhood of Pony Mountain and Shepherdsburgh. This latter division of the enemy's forces fronts the Rapidan in the vicinity of Somerville and Raccoon Ford.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT CHICKAMAUGA.

NEAR CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Sept. 24.

The report from Gen. HOOD last night was favorable. Our prisoners will reach 7,000, of whom 2,000 were wounded. We have 25 stands of colors and guydons, 26 pieces of artillery and 15,000 small arms.

ATLANTA, Friday, Sept. 25.

Several trains with wounded have arrived. Reports of affairs above are continuing. We are inclined to believe the enemy are fortifying Chattanooga. Our lines are within four miles of that place. Officers state that ROSECRANS sent two flags-of-truce, asking permission to bury the dead and relieve the wounded. Gen. BRAGG rejected both applications, replying that he had enough Yankee prisoners to bury the dead, and Yankee surgeons to attend their wounded. There was no fighting yesterday. The Yankee prisoners have an abundance of counterfeit money. Some of them have been brought in en route for passing it.

Sinking of the Steamboat Hannibal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The steamboat *Hannibal*, of St. Louis, sunk this morning, caused by some accident not yet ascertained, five miles above Donaldsonville, La. She had a full freight for St. Louis, nearly all of which went down with the boat. The passengers were saved.

Death of Major C. W. Sells.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Wednesday Sept. 30.

Major C. W. SELLS, Aid to the Governor and Chief of Transportation and the Telegraph, died here this morning at 2 o'clock, [illegible]

UNION MASS MEETING.

Immense Gathering of the Loyal of All Parties at Cooper Institute.

Speeches of Senator Morgan, Vice-President Hamlin, Admiral Farragut, Gen. Cochrane, Hon. E. B. Washburne of Illinois, Hon. Mr. Hahn of Louisiana, Hon. M. I. Townsend and Others.

The mass meeting held at the Cooper Institute last evening, to ratify the nominations of the Union Syracuse Convention, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings ever seen in this City. Long before the meeting was called to order, every seat in the large hall was occupied, as well as every foot of standing room in the aisles and lobbies. In addition to the immense throng that filled the hall inside, an enormous equally large of those who were unable to gain admittance, assembled around the various stands outside, where they were addressed by distinguished speakers. It was, in fact, a spontaneous outpouring of the people, without distinction of party, and augured well for the success of the Union and anti-partisan ticket which it was called on to ratify. The hall inside was beautifully decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and with banners on which were inscribed patriotic sentiments like the following:

"A common Union—to maintain the power, the glory and the integrity of the nation."

"Pledged to unconditional loyalty."

"America wants no traitors, and acknowledges the fidelity of no citizen who after a vote declares condemns the treason of her enemies and sympathizes with the enemy. All such are traitors in their hearts."—*Stephen A. Douglas.*

Upon the platform were seated a large number of our prominent citizens of all parties. Among the more prominent of whom were Vice-President HAMLIN, Senator E. D. MORGAN and Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT. As these distinguished gentlemen came upon the stand they were greeted by the entire audience with prolonged cheers—Admiral FARRAGUT being received with special marks of enthusiasm.

At 8 o'clock, Wm. A. DARLING, Chairman of the Union Committee, called the meeting to order, and, with a few complimentary remarks, announced as the Chairman of the meeting, Senator E. D. MORGAN. After the applause with which the announcement was received had subsided, Senator MORGAN stepped forward to the desk, and addressed the audience as follows:

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. MORGAN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: For the honor of presiding over this large assemblage of intelligent men, drawn together not politically but for the purpose, I beg to make my most cordial acknowledgments. You have assembled, gentlemen, for high purposes; grave responsibilities rest upon all of us. The present is a period of great peril to the country. You are assembled to adopt whatever measures are in your power to sustain the Government of the United States in its efforts to maintain the national life. [Applause.] The voice of this City, when expressed with any degree of unanimity, needs no lights to speak for the nation. I am sure it will speak for it [cheers] no proposition of the war men, and those he rebellious shall lay down their arms, and the Constitution and the laws have their supremacy restored. [Applause.] When this shall have been accomplished, I believe you will make equally vigorous exertions to keep the Union which our fathers formed indissoluble forever. [Applause.] It is painful to know that the war upon the Government—now of thirty months' duration—is not yet ended. It is still more painful to believe that it will be, for a longer or a shorter period, just in proportion as those who are endeavoring to destroy the Government receive encouragement through divisions at the North. [Applause, and a Voice—"FARRAGUT Went is one."] While one portion of the people are seen giving to the National Government only a formal, conditional and doubtful support, and another portion are positively against it, no one need be surprised at any different result. Justice to our soldiers in the field, who have so long and bravely struggled for the country—justice to the memory of those who have died in the service, and justice to ourselves, demand a speedily conquered peace. Such a peace would soon be realized but for our political divisions, for it need not be shown that whenever the people of the Free States shall, discarding all partisan objects, come earnestly and unitedly for the support of the Government, the speedy end of the war is certain. What a glorious evidence of patriotism would it be, my friends, to have presented for the suffrages of the people during this unnatural war but one ticket, representing all—all for the defence and maintenance of the Government. [Applause.] This would be, what indeed it ought to be, country paramount to party. [Great applause.] But the time is not distant when there will be but two parties in this contest, one for, and the other against, the country. [Applause.] Those occupying doubtful positions will gradually disappear from all political discussion. [Applause.] There is a range of mountains in New-Hampshire, of difficult and dangerous ascent, from the top of which only partial and unsatisfactory views of the country can be obtained, while high above them rests Mount Washington, from the top of which can be seen the beauty and grandeur of the Creator's works. Not a few of the political adherents of a once great and powerful political party occupy a position equivalent only to this lower range of mountains. The public welfare demands that they should take a higher political standpoint. It is grateful to be informed that they ascend Mount Washington, and breathe its purer atmosphere, plant the American flag upon its topmost peak, and "if any man undertakes to haul it down, shoot him on the spot." [Applause, enthusiastic and long-continued, and three cheers for Gen. DIX.] On this high and firm position, they will be able to cooperate in maintaining the national authority over our whole domain, and to make perpetual the Government formed by our Fathers. With all such whatever may be their political antecedents, we will cordially and faithfully labor till the rebellion is crushed and the Union restored. [Great applause.]

The following list of Vice Presidents was then read and unanimously adopted:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

William B. Astor,	Wm. A. Darling,	A. T. Stewart,
Peter Cooper,	E. D. Wainbridge,	E. D. Moulton,
George Opdyke,	H. R. Grinnell,	John Lambert,
Robert B. McCurdy,	Moses H. Grinnell,	Robert Bowne,
David Dows,	Royal Phelps,	Jacob Sharp,
R. M. Blatchford,	L. W. Jerome,	M. O. Roberts,
F. Sturges,	George Folsom,	A. M. Bininger,
Geo. B. DeForest,	Wm. Tucker,	Geo. Hoadley,
Chas. Lanigan,	Morris Ketchum,	Horace B. Clafin,
Nathan G. Pike,	Wm. E. Lawrence,	C. A. Conover,
John A. Stevens,	Hiram Barney,	John Slosson,
Daniel Drew,	Hamilton Fish,	C. Vanderbilt,
D. A. Underhill,	George Bancroft,	A. S. Williamson,
Jas. Wadsworth,	Peter Cooper,	Alex. Mitchell,
Isaac Frost,	Chas. H. Marshall,	Abram Wakeman,
J. S. Bennet,	Jas. W. Beekman,	H. Worcester,
Cyrus Curtis,	Amos R. Eno,	D. Ledyard,
J. Westervelt,	Orlando Grant,	A. A. Low,
Andrew Carrigan,	Murray Hoffman,	W. A. Arden,
Wm. V. Brady,	Eugene Kettletas,	James Harper,
John J. Phelps,	C. H. Tucker,	B. S. Stanton,
Oscar Hawthorne,	J. D. Ottiwell,	W. M. Evarts,
F. W. Stewart,	Andrew Bleakley,	W. E. Waring,
William Hall,	L. O. Carson,	Thos. C. Acton,
Wm. E. Dewart,	Isaac O. Hunt,	W. C. Bryant,
A. G. Lightbody,	William Orton,	A. W. Bradford,
R. G. Manlove,	Asa Stevens,	Johns. Lloyd,
D. D. Kinsey,	W. M. Vermilye,	S. B. Wyckoff,
Robt. T. Roosevelt,	Charles Knox,	Isaac Bell,
Waldo Hutchins,	Geo. W. Bunn,	Jesse Hoyt,
Guy R. Kelton,	Daniel L. Peters,	Wm. Tompkins,
Daniel L. Peters,	Simeon Draper,	W. F. Falconer,
Robt. J. Darragh,	Peter Cooper,	John W. Thorne,
A. Williamson,	A. O. Hegeman,	Geo. Gilbert,
Frank E. Howe,	Jas. T. Hogeboom,	P. O. Von Hoffman,
Jos. B. Varnum,	D. Tomkins,	Alfred S. Cutler,
Wm. C. Noyes,	R. V. Ambrose,	Louis Naumann,
Geo. Southworth,	D. Butler Field,	J. P. Mann,
Thomas Little,	D. D. Mallgren,	Jas. A. Allen,
Jos. B. Kaye,	Wm. Barlow,	Wm. Allen,
A. Hoofman,	Wm. Watson,	C. Frankenbach,
John Y. Gridley,	J. P. Richards,	C. V. Shepperd,
Christian Bisseer,	D. Dorpenstedt,	H. Southmayd,
John Obadiah,	Jas. T. Watkins,	Simon Hasbrouck,
James Kelly,	Henry Hilton,	Jas. Bleecker,
Wm. H. Gibson,	Wm. Lambier, Jr.,	Francis R. Bacon,
Henry H. Houlak,	A. M. O. Pennington,	Jas. M. Tothill,
John H. White,	Jas. Van Haren,	C. A. Seixas,
Peter S. Titus,	S. B. Vance,	Jacob L. Bodine,
Jos. T. Ogilvie,	P. Gilbert,	Sidney T. Walker,
Jno. S. Haverstad,	Wm. Malcolm,	Jas. Bell,
D. D. Orser,	R. C. Cowden,	M. C. Fordham,
David Miller,	Richard Kelly,	Sam'l Sherwood,
C. B. Whitehead,	Wm. Wilson,	Wm. Bell,
Elmer Ketchum,	Geo. Hall,	Wm. Walter,
Jno. O. Conover,	George Manchon,	Samuel C. Reed,
A. B. Demarest,	R. C. Gaunaix,	Chas. H. Sheldon,
James Harrison,	A. Haller,	Spencer Kellogg,
A. C. Bee,	Peter Fredericks,	Andrew Dorian,
Daniel McGary,	Wm. Atkinson,	Jas. C. Oliver,
Dennis Mollaby,	Jas. Gowanlock,	Chas. C. Rivoir,

SECRETARIES.

Horace Leland,	J. Sebor Stimpson,	Wm. Hammond,
Fred. C. Wagner,	Jas. Watson,	C. Wilson Peters,
Dr. Becker,	Henry R. Purdy,	Henry Bischoff,
Joseph Pollock,	Wm. M. Smith,	J. B. Van Vleet,
Thos. Bryant,	Raymond Cecere,	John Dwyer,
Chas. Le Baron,	Jerome Robillard,	Geo. J. Hunter,
Norman Francis,	C. Frankenheimer,	E. E. Randon,
Wm. Buckley,	Seth H. Hall,	Geo. F. Dodd,
Fred. M. Pierce,	F. W. Shepard,	Jas. Mortimer,
Robt. Dwight,	Edw. Walsh,	Jas. Mackenzie,
Jno. Bigelow,	Wm. Hall,	Jas. Hamilton,
Edward Schwarzenbach,	Chris. Fellman,	Jos. Archibald,
Geo. Mallon,	Norman Stratton,	Wm. Kelly,
Wm. Kelly,	Wm. C. Hanna,	Wm. H. Guion,
Wm. H. Guion,	Alex. Cooper,	Wm. H. Disbrow,
Edward Keeney,	Wm. Allen,	Jno. A. Kennedy,
Jno. Kelly,	Jas. McLeod,	Geo. Gosler,
Jas. G. McAdam,	A. Peters Gray,	Augustus Gosler,
Augustus Gosler,	Jas. H. Parsons,	Henry C. Robertson,
Jno. Chatterton,	Jno. D. Dodge,	Henry C. Robertson,
David Weemes,	Wm. Tierney,	Henry C. Yates,
	H. W. Sherwood,	

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., United States District Attorney, then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we approve and indorse the action of the Union State Convention, and will do everything in our power to give effect to the principles there set forth, and to the candidates there put in nomination for the State officers to be filled at the coming election.

Resolved, That we regard this election as one of paramount importance, inasmuch as it will decide whether the State of New-York is to stand by the National Government in its endeavors to restore the Union by supporting the war to a successful issue, or whether it shall be devoted to crippling the Government by defeating its war measures, and thus giving indirect but most substantial aid to the rebels in arms against its authority.

Resolved, That we are in favor of peace at the earliest moment, when it can be restored consistently with the maintenance of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution over every foot of the national domain; and that, inasmuch as such peace may be secured in no other way, we urge a vigorous and unremitted prosecution of the war, and pledge ourselves to sustain the Government in whatever measures it may adopt to that end, and to the support of the Union armies and the final triumph of the Union cause.

Resolved, That, in the recent victories of the Union troops, we hail the proofs of the military skill of our Generals and the consummate valor of the citizen soldiers of the Republic, and we tender to them the heartfelt thanks of the people of the State of New-York, and pledge them the undying remembrance of their children to the latest generation.

Resolved, That we express most heartily in the declaration of Congress and of the Executive, that this war is not waged by the people of the rebellious States for the conquest or subjugation of the Union and the Constitution, and that when those objects shall have been accomplished, it ought to come; and that we approve of the just and necessary means for their accomplishment, of the Confiscation act, of the act of Emancipation, the act authorizing the employment of the colored people, and the enrollment of the colored men in the service of the Government, and of all measures of the Government in the measures they have adopted for the prompt and permanent restoration of the authority of the National Constitution.

Resolved, That the official action of Gov. SEYMOUR has tended to weaken the National Government, and to defeat its efforts for the suppression of the rebellion—that it gave virtual encouragement to the mob in this City, which, under pretence of resisting the draft, perpetrated the most outrageous outrages upon the persons and property of unoffending citizens—and that justice to the sacred cause of the Union, as well as to the loyal sentiment of the Empire State, demands a reversal of the vote by which he was made the temporary executor of its laws and the Commander-in-Chief of its militia.

Resolved, That we enter upon this campaign in no partisan spirit, but with a sincere and patriotic purpose to give all possible support to the National Government in its contest with the rebellion, and that we invite loyal citizens, without distinction of party, to co-operate with us in electing the ticket put in nomination by the Union Convention at Syracuse.

The reading of the resolutions was repeatedly interrupted with applause.—The resolution indorsing the Connection act and the Emancipation Proclamation were received with special marks of approval, the audience rising to their feet and giving three cheers.

HON. W. SMITH'S SPEECH.

Hon. W. SMITH, after reading the resolutions, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have but enacted the part laid out for me by your Committee of Arrangements, and, in not exceeding that part, I have to congratulate you that among the distinguished speakers and personages present here to-night is, in the first place, the Vice-President of the United States, (cheers,) representing the civil department of the Government,—who has done so much to sustain this country under the wise patriotism and the noble and fearless devotion of the President of the United States, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Enthusiastic cheers.] I have to congratulate you in having representatives of our gallant army here to-night; and, as you have yourselves so eloquently given the gallant Admiral, the hero, thanks to his name, still above the proud flag and the trackless territory over which it floats. [Applause and three cheers for Admiral FARRAGUT.]

The Secretary announced that a large number of letters had been received from gentlemen invited to be present—one of which, from Gen. JOHN A. DIX, (cheers,) the Committee had selected to be read. The rest would appear in the morning papers.

LETTER OF HON. JOHN A. DIX.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1863.

To Messrs. H. Smith, John Keyser, J. C. Allen, A. M. Palmer, Samuel Sinclair, S. L. Hill, John Fitch.

GENTLEMEN: I have no time to attend or address public meetings, but while in the sphere of my military duties I trust I am not contributing to the great object every good citizen must have at heart—the overthrow of the gigantic rebellion, which has for more than two years threatened the destruction of the Union. It has always been my hope that all parties would be united in one band, or long ere this a single armed insurrent remained in the field. I have labored, and shall labor to the end, with my Democratic friends, to bring to the support of the Government the whole power and prestige of the great and patriotic party of which we were members, and to make a leading part in the military movements, by which the public honor is to be preserved and the authority of the Union vindicated. I have been, with the deepest regret, I mean men taken to its bosom and admitted into its councils men who are in favor of withdrawing our armies from the field and virtually acknowledging the success of the insurgents; men whose influence can have no other result than to paralyze its strength, to defeat its patriotic purpose, and to bring upon the country all the perils overshadowing the party, my proper sphere of labor is with it—to warn it of its danger, to conjure it, as it values its good name, as it cherishes the memory of the patriots it has given to the public service in past seasons of adversity and trial, and as it respects the heroic spirits it has sent out from its ranks to do battle for the Constitution and the Union—to conjure it by all these sacred recollections and inspiring associations to cast out the false men who are luring it to destruction, and to vindicate its integrity, its honor and its patriotism by giving to the Government the unconditional support which is due to the country and to itself.

Our task is not finished. I will write more at length in a letter to the War Democrats of Wisconsin.

I am very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

The Chairman then introduced to the audience Vice-President HAMLIN, who was received with prolonged and warm applause, three cheers and a tiger.

He said:

SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN.

LADIES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: [Cheers.] I come before you to-night as a delegate to conscript. [Laughter.] In the absence of the notable men whom we have elevated to the first position within the State of Maine, and who is destined by inclination, I have allowed myself to be conscripted, to say a few words which he would have uttered had he been present. [Three cheers for Maine.] I were called for what I was to say, I think you will indulge me in a little self-congratulation upon the present occasion if I say that I am proud to hail from the Eastern State. [Cries of "Good" and cheers.] It is said that we have nothing to do, we do not need the protecting care of Government, but I tell you, gentlemen, we have wise-right-minded men. [Cheers and a Voice—"You send good samples here."] The Golden State that sits like a Queen upon the Pacific coast sent over her challenge to the Far East, and the Northeast sent back its echoing sound of twenty thousand majority. [Applause.] And now all eyes are watching, and all hearts are beating with anxiety as to what shall be the verdict of the Empire State. [Cheers.] Like President, I know not what to say to this vast assemblage, it might better come here and take a coal that is burning upon the fire of your altar, and apply it to my own lips to draw inspiration, than to expect by anything I might utter to interest you, or cheer you along the rugged path of duty. But there is a common cause that produces a common sympathy in a struggle like that in which our Government is engaged. We, in the far-off East, have precisely the same interest that you in this widely Empire State possess. [Applause.] We are, to use a common expression in the same boat, and floating upon the same waters. If that boat goes down for me, it goes down for you; if we steer it to its desired haven and rescue it from breakers upon a lee shore, we arrive there together with you. [Cheers.] And now the very few words which I have to utter, let me say that they are offered to the true character of an American citizen. [Applause.] Are period of less like this, which is one that will constitute an epoch in the world's history, I have no disposition with him who dwarfs his action by the measures of a party standard. [Loud cheers.] We have a country to save, and all true hearts will rally to the support of that country. [Renewed and prolonged cheering.] I care not what may have been the political antecedents of any man. He may have been stamped in doctrine or conscious to me. [Cheers.] I care not what are my social relations with a man. He who will join hands with me on this day and in this hour in saving a common country and perpetuating it along the millions of ages, to that man I give the hand of political fellowship. [Thunders of applause.] It is a day when patriotism should rise superior to party, when partisanship should pale away into utter insignificance. [Cheers.] But, my friends, the gentleman who preceded me in the Presidential chair has said that this meeting was for war. I never confess my inability more than on peace. [Laughter.] I am for peace, and the few words which I propose to offer will be in favor of peace. [Cheers and laughter.] You in the great commercial emporium, who have not participated in, or who have not directly inspected the ravages and havoc of war, know nothing of it. Your material prosperity to-day is wonderful. Indeed, in my judgment, the material prosperity of the country pre-existing the war—paradoxical as it may seem. The little whole I have seen of it, and the deep interest in our country, and every consideration which bears upon it, leads me to desire peace. But I want a peace which shall be lasting. [Cries of "Good!" and cheers.] I want that peace which shall be purchased without dishonor. [Renewed cheers.] I want that peace which shall leave no cancer for our children's heredom. [Loud applause.] I want no peace, when the rebellion is within our grasp and almost beneath our feet—I want no peace that shall again revive it. [Cheers.] And I believe the surest road to accomplish peace and speedily, is the most rapid curve to end it that of recruiting your armies and disciplining your men. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Now, Mr. President, I am just as much of a peace man that I am willing to fight for peace. [Applause.] Nay, more, I do not believe for a single moment that any peace worth the having lies in any other direction than through that of arms. [Renewed applause and a voice—"That's the

DOWN THE HARBOR.

Grand Aquatic Excursion of the Russian Officers.

THEY VISIT THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The beautiful weather of yesterday was improved in a manner at once instructive and agreeable to our Muscovite guests, the officers of the Russian squadron now at anchor in the North River. The Fort Commissioners of the port saw with happy tact, conceived that a visit to our fortifications and a trip around the harbor under fair skies and with fresh breezes cooling the atmosphere, would be an entertainment that the Russian officers would relish, and which would, also, be most appropriate to their taste and their profession. Acting upon this idea they, within a few days, invited the strangers to make the tour of our upper and lower bay under their auspices, and the courtesy having been cordially accepted, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a speedily company of notables from our City and its neighborhood, assembled at the foot of Whitehall-street and embarked on board the steamer *Traveler*, Capt. McNEIL.

Among the party were the following Russian officers who had obeyed the sentiment of the proverb that "punctuality is the politeness of Kings," and were there and ready at an early hour: Capt. NORDENSKIOLD, representing the Russian Admiral, who was not present owing to indisposition; Capt. BABOSKIN——; Commanders Lonef, Nicolaef and Bayo ——; Lieutenants—Abinoff, Palagrow, Dellvow, Sokoff, Jacobin and Tailseff; Sub Lieutenants—Kaculinoff, Sagonof, Feodonaff, and Nicanikof; Midshipmen—Sikof, Chikowsky, Berg, Alexief, Dialof, Teder and Brofzin. Medical Staff—Drs. Johansen and Lauzenin, and Masters Kostof, Korogof and Dialof. Artillery Officers—Kogevchef and Orlinkoff. The party, on coming on board, was received by Fort Commissioners Cass, Marshall, Shunk, Capt. Russell Sturgis, R. L. Taylor and E. B. Morgan. Among other distinguished invited guests were Admiral Paulding, Gen. Canby and Staff, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mayor Opdyke, Collector Barney, Police Commissioner Acton, Peter Cooper, Recorder Hoffman, E. Delafield Smith, Gen. S. Van Vliet, Capt. Ezra Nye, Robert Dale Owen, Judge Bleecker, of Louisiana, and Edwin A. Stevens, Esq., of New Jersey, with many others scarcely less well known. Several Italian gentlemen were also invited guests among whom were Messrs. Bonzi, Albinola and Fabbricotti.

The whole party having at length found comfortable location on board the vessel, shortly after 10 o'clock, the latter left her moorings amid the huzzas of the crowd on shore and the booming of her signal gun,—the American and Russian flags gaily fluttering from her peak and mizzen.

When the boat was opposite Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, a salute of 15 guns was fired from Castle William, and reechoed instantly by Fort Wood on Bedloe's Island, and by all the other forts in succession, in obedience to the following official order:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS,
NEW-YORK HARBOR AND LOWER BAY,
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 28, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 70.—The Admiral commanding the Russian fleet now in the Harbor of New-York, will make an excursion down the bay to-morrow, (Wednesday,) the 30th inst., by invitation of the Pilot Commissioners.

Commanding officers of forts at which the steamer *Traveler* (conveying the party) may touch or pass, will give the Admiral's salute of fifteen guns.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CAMBY.
C. S. CASTERMAN, Assistant Adjt.-General.

The steamer received the same compliment at Fort La Fayette.

On nearing Fort Richmond, on the Staten Island shore, a new feature in saluting awakened the intensest interest of the Russian guests, who were all eyes and ears to the novelties of the day, and seemed delighted with everything they heard and saw. After the eleven ordinary shots had been fired, the concluding ten were given from one of our monster 15-inch guns, throwing a ball of 400 pounds's distance of five miles. The roar of this from mammouth fairly seemed to shake the bay, and edified the Muscovitian artillery gentlemen exceedingly. They drew their small fieldpieces from their cases and fired a salute in honor of the gunners ashore with breathless attention.

At Sandy Hook the extensive works were thoroughly inspected, and it is only in compliance with Gen. CASEY's special request to the representatives of the Press that we abstain from all description. At 2¼ P. M. the prow of the *Traveler* was again turned from Sandy Hook, and the whole party was summoned to partake of a handsome and abundant collation set forth on board by the hospitality of the Commissioners. Capt. SARGENT was called by the good hosts to the Chair, sustained on his right by the Russian Capt. BOUTAKOFF and Gen. CASEY, and on the left by Admiral PAULDING and Mayor OPDYKE.

A pleasant period having passed in discussing the savory treasures of the table, the Chair called upon Wm. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., to do the oratorical honors of the day on behalf of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, whose legal counsel he is. This pleasing duty was orderly and happily performed, and the Chairman announced the toasts, as follows:

"The President of the United States." (Cheers and applause.)

"The Emperor of Russia," to which Capt. BOUTAKOFF replied in a few words of courteous acknowledgement and wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

"The Army of the United States." Responses by Gens. VAN VLIET and CASEY.

"The Navy of the United States," responded to by Admiral PAULDING.

"The Russian Army" called out Capt. ATLEMOFF, who, in a word, alluded to the discipline and valor of the Russian soldier, and his attachment to his Emperor and his country.

"The Russian Navy." Response by Lieut. GARDENEFF.

"The City of New-York," "The Pilot Commissioners," &c., called out Mayor OPDYKE and CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.

Mr. E. W. BLEECKER, after a stirring speech, proposed "Our harbor—it is to be defended against both foreign and domestic encroachment." "The health of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS" having been offered by Capt. MARSHALL, elicited from that distinguished divine an appropriate reply, and Mr. BUNN's sentiment:

"The honest, legal and patriotic clergy of the United States," was honored by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, in one of his finest post-prandial efforts. Recorder HOFFMAN, Judge HILLYARD, of Louisiana, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., and others responded eloquently, and humorously to various toasts addressed to the Pilot Commissioners of New-York and New-Jersey, and when this jovial and interesting episode of the trip had, at length, concluded to the satisfaction of all present, the steamer swung into the stream, and under the retreating influence of a brisk landward breeze, bore merrily up the harbor, passing around and among the Russian fleet, hastening and receiving the compliments of the season. Nothing occurred to mar the continual harmony and pleasure of the occasion, and onward sundown the whole party were safely landed at Pier No. 11 North River, after a delightful and memorable jaunt, which seemed to be relished beyond expression by the Russian officers.

The Grand Reception of the Rear-Admiral and Officers of Russian Fleet.

THE PROGRAMME TO-DAY.

The Committee of the Common Council will leave Pier No. 1 East River, at 11 A. M. to-day, in the Government vessel tendered by Surveyor ASPINWALL, and proceed to the flagship *Nevsky*, of the Russian fleet. Alderman FAGNAN will here formally present to Admiral LESSOVSKY for himself and his officers the resolutions tendering the freedom of the City and its hospitalities to them. Immediately after this presentation the officers, under escort of the Committee will leave for the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, where they will be met by the Common Council and the military, composing the entire First Division, Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, and escorted, by the route laid down in the programme elsewhere published, to the City Hall. Here the welcome and distinguished guests will review the military. After which they will, to the Governor's Room, be welcomed on behalf of the City by His Honor Mayor OPDYKE. At the conclusion of this ceremony our citizens will have an opportunity of personally greeting them.

All citizens on the line of the procession are requested to throw to the breeze the National emblems. Should the day be fine the ovation will be an unprecedentedly brilliant and suggestive one.

The arrangements for the banquet have not yet been perfected.

Visit of Admiral Milne to the Mayor.

Yesterday morning the British Admiral, Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, accompanied by Capt. BARNARD, Capt. HANDCOCK, and Lieut. JARMIN, all of the Royal Navy, called with Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul, upon Mayor OPDYKE. His Honor was absent and the distinguished visitors left their cards.

Naval Movements.

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

At no time during the the history of the Brooklyn Navy-yard has it presented a more active scene. The steam and yard are full of ships—some days as many as thirty-five, and on others only six or seven. There are at work on these vessels at least five thousand workmen. There is in course of construction a Bishop's derick, composed entirely of iron, which will be completed sometime in December. It will occupy the place of the old wooden one. All the vessels overhauled and repaired in the yard are painted the regulation color, which is now a slate color, though before the rebellion out it was black. The latest double-enders, the *Fawn*, *Tallapoosa* and *Aroostook*, are progressing with all possible dispatch; the ram *Dunderberg* is launched inside of six weeks. The frigate *Roanoke* is getting along as fast as possible. She is the largest vessel built by the United States Navy. The armor was launched on Saturday, and is nearly ready for further service. The *Minnesota* is getting ready for sea. The *Canonicus* is getting her machinery in. The *Massasoit* is ready for sea. The *Hartford* and *Richmond* are both nearly ready for sea; these are the two vessels which run the blockade at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. The *Richmond* was put in commission yesterday, with the old officers and crew. The *Hartford* has had a thorough overhauling. Mr. W. SYMMES, the master carpenter, has 1,500 men under contract in his Department.

THE NEW COMBAT STEAM.

The new combat steam is generally acknowledged to be the most beautiful little craft, and in more of a navy-yard than any vessel in the service. She is 180 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 12 feet depth of hold. Her capacity is 800 tons. Her armament will consist of six broadside 10-inch Dahlgren guns; she will also have a 200-pounder on a pivot, and a 20-inch rifled gun. The speed will be ten knots an hour. The machinery is building at the North Brooklyn Iron Works. The officers' accommodations are equal to those of a first-class United States frigate. The interior decorations will be of the most splendid description. She will be launched next Tuesday, at about 2 o'clock P. M.

THE KEOKUK TO BE RAISED.

The *Keokuk*, well known as the "Whitney Battery," which is now lying sunk off Morris Island, will be raised by Mr. C. W. WHITNEY, associated with Messrs. Vanduzer & Holmes, all of this City. She is a two-turreted ram. Her length is 156 feet, breadth 35 feet, and depth of hold 13½ feet. She was built at the Westervelt yard, in this City.

A Tribute to Mrs. Gen. Rosecrans.

On Monday evening, a very handsome tribute of respect was paid to Mrs. Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, at the residence of Wm. MESSERVE, Esq., in Elizabeth Park, near Dodge, N. J. The mansion and surrounding grounds were elegantly decorated with colored lamps and ornamental transparencies, adorned with emblematic devices and inscriptions bearing the names of the distinguished husband of the recipient of the evening's ovation and of the victories that have illustrated his career. A large party of invited guests from the neighborhood and this City were present, and shortly after 8 P. M. Mrs. ROSECRANS was formally introduced, and an hour or more was spent in delightful social intercourse. Toward 11 o'clock some fine quartettes were sung by the portals of the mansion by the Liederkranz Glee Club, after which the members proceeded to Dodsworth's Band in many of their best musical performances. The next business of the occasion was the presentation of a beautiful equestrian and flower-stand to Mrs. ROSECRANS, THEODORE TILTON, Esq., of the New-York *Independent*, pronouncing the address in appropriate and eloquent terms, expressive of the regard entertained by the country for Gen. ROSECRANS and all who bear his name.

Mr. SHERMAN responded on behalf of Mrs. ROSECRANS, reciting the patriotic sentiments just heard.

Kentucky pound'd the hearty cheering, crowned the applause which had greeted the speakers, and the occasion was improved by Rev. GEORGE B. BACON, in one of his most emotional and pleasing efforts; after which the gay enjoyment of the loveliest evening the Autumn has yet known was given free rein. It is pleasant for us to record this gratifying incident, and it will no doubt, cheer the heart of the anxious soldier who guards the safety of our army on the heights of Chattanooga to hear that he is loved so well at home.

Masters as Quarantine.

During the past week no vessels have arrived from Havana. The vessels from Matanzas and other ports in regard to which suspicion of infection exists, arrived. They had no bills of health, and hence, though in good health, were quarantined three days.

The United States ship *Courier* arrived from Ship Island with two men, but no yellow fever. The ship was sent to the Naval Asylum, Brooklyn, and the vessel to the Navy-yard. The nature of the disease is obscure, but it is thought to be caused by impure water of ship. The Surgeon of the *Courier* died of it at Ship Island.

The Captain of the schooner *L. Elder*, from Pascagoula with ship-timber, reported that a disease is prevailing there among the United States vessels, principally on the steamship *Rotary*, which is supposed to be a malignant form of typhus fever. It is proving very fatal. The *Elder* had no sickness, and was cleared after three days' detention at Lower Quarantine.

The brig *Orozimbo*, from Matanzas, with molasses, and which had lost one man by yellow fever on the passage, after five days' detention at Quarantine, was allowed to proceed to the lower end of the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, to discharge by Quarantine stevedores. The Captain interfered with the work of the Quarantine employes, and discharged them on Saturday, intending to fire the vessel. Dr. GEO. HOUTH, Quarantine Physician, on this his attention was directed to her, and she was forthwith towed back to the Quarantine anchorage, where she will remain until disinfected by frost or discharged by lightens. The object of having vessels discharged by Quarantine employes is that they are residents of States loined, constantly employed in doing that kind of work, and are under the immediate eye of the Health Officer. If any of them should take the fever he would immediately leave them in charge and remain in Quarantine Hospital. The danger of having other stevedores will readily be seen.

The boarding of vessels by the Health Officer, at the Lower Quarantine, has been suspended for the season.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MISSIONS.—On Tuesday evening, the Tract Society, laboring by missionaries and visitors, in the streets and lanes of the City, held a meeting in the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church, A. R. WETMORE, Esq., presiding. There were many circumstances related showing the good done to the body and the soul, like the following: A woman whose husband is in the United States Army, whose son is at sea, is found weeping on the dying bed of her only daughter; the missionary lifts up the sorrowing heart, and administers to the wants of the departing: the funeral services are properly conducted and the dead decently buried. Consequently the bereaved mother found the house of God to be the house of the afflicted, and the words of Jesus the life of the soul!

The Society employs missionaries addressing persons of the various nationalities, found among the newly arrived immigrants, and others, in their own tongue, and many strangers are protected and befriended. The chairman spoke of the history of the enterprise; its adaptation to the wants of the city; its method of collecting money, the need of more increased contributions. In the tabular statistics presented of the month's operations, we find the following figures: 61,845 tracts distributed; 46 bibles given; 356 volumes loaned; 362 children to Sabbath school; 936 persons to church; 815 meetings, and 21 conversions.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this Diocese, met yesterday morning in St. John's Chapel, Varick-street. A large number of delegates were present. Services were held in the morning, and the Holy Communion was administered. The business of the Convention, Bishop POTTER presiding, was commenced. Rev. Dr. ECKERSON was re-elected Secretary, and the following Standing Committees were appointed, when an adjournment was had till 9 o'clock this morning: On the Incorporation of Churches—Wm. H. Duncomb, L. Walton. On the Diocesan Fund—Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rev. G. B. Bostwick, Hon. Edward Haight, Edward Jones and the Treasurer. On the Treasurer's Report—Floyd Smith, Wm. Betts, Hon. F. A. Knight. On the Theological Seminary—Rev. Dr. John Brown, H. E. Pierpont, A. E. McDonald, W. De Peyster, (On Canons—Revs. Dr. Bigelow, S. T. Haight, F. W. Cobb, Hon. G. C. Verplanck, Messrs. Morris and Lewis Reade. On the Election of Electors of the Standing Committee, clerical votes—Rev. A. E. Hart and George N. Titus; lay votes—Rev. P. E. Cady, Hon. E. Haight. Missionary Committee—Clerical votes—Rev. Thos. M. Peters, Mr. H. Jones; lay votes—Rev. Dr. C. D. Jackson, Hon. A. Ward.

DROWNED IN A CISTERN.—Coroner BARNEY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 234 Tenth-avenue, on the body of MARY C. RAFFERTY, a child eighteen months old, who was drowned in a cistern at No. 313 West Thirty-eighth-street. The evidence showed that the landlord of the premises had been notified of the dangerous condition of the cistern, but neglected to have it properly secured. The jury rendered a verdict censuring the landlord's agent, Mr. A. P. SMITH, for negligence. The Coroner required him to give bail in the sum of $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—TWO BUILDINGS DESTROYED.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the two-story building No. 810 Third-avenue, occupied by a Mr. MCCARTHY as a blacksmith shop and dwelling. This building and No. 812 adjoining, were totally destroyed. Mr. MCCARTHY's loss is about $2,000; no insurance. No. 812 was occupied by Bishop O'BRIEN. Her loss is $1,000; no insurance. The fire originated from the forge.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The Society renews its labors this evening, after its Summer recess, by introducing Mr. OSBORN with a paper on a subject peculiarly interesting at this time of the issue of paper money, viz.: "On the Existence of Counterfeiting and the Defects in most

[illegible] of Paper Currency." He discusses the question at half an hour in length.

A WARNING TO FERRY-BOAT PASSENGERS.—JAMES MACKEY, a lad aged 13 years, died yesterday from injuries caused by having his foot crushed between one of the Brooklyn City-boats and the bridge, a few days since. The deceased was in the act of jumping from the boat before it was made fast to the bridge. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Sixth Annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, to-day. The classes meet for the first time at 4 o'clock P. M., when the hours for future lectures are announced.

THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION.

Decision of the Court of Appeals.

Summary of the Opinion of Judge Davies.

COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Before a full Bench, at Albany.

The Metropolitan Bank and The Shoe and Leather Bank, Respondents, vs. *Henry H. Van Dyck, Superintendent of the Bank Department, Appellant, and Lewis H. Meyer, Appellant,* vs. *James J. Roosevelt, Respondent.*—We have received a full report of the opinion of Judge DAVIES in the above case. It is very able and exhaustive, but its length, and the general character of our business, prevent its publication at present. We give extracts sufficient to show the gist of the argument upon which Judge DAVIES based his decision. After stating the case he said:

"The question presented for our determination in these actions is one of the gravest importance, and challenges our most careful consideration. We are called upon to annul and set aside as null of the Congress of the United States, passed in the constitutional form of the fundamental law after grave deliberation by both Houses of Congress, and which has assumed the form of a law with the approval of the Executive. Two departments of the Government have therefore united, and all which by the provisions of the Constitution are required to unite in the enactment of a law. The responsibility of determining whether these two departments have violated the Constitution, is now cast upon the third department, that of the Judiciary; and however great that responsibility may be, we have no right to shrink from the performance of the duty it imposes upon us to meet it and decide whether or not the Constitution has been violated. Before proceeding to the discussion of the precise question presented for adjudication in the present cases, it will greatly aid us in arriving at a correct and intelligent conclusion to advert briefly to the system of government organized by the Constitution of the United States, the principles which should govern in the construction of that Constitution, and the decisions which have been made, in construing the powers of Congress under various provisions of that Constitution. Judge DAVIES then sketched at some length the early history of the Government, showing how the Constitution was developed.

We should be doing great injustice to the framers of the Constitution, and a great wrong to the people who adopted it to secure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of liberty, if we give to it such a construction as will cripple the Government, and render it inadequate to the objects for which it was instituted.

The second clause of section eight of article first of the Constitution was originally reported in these words: "To borrow money and emit bills on the credit of the United States." This clause coming up for consideration in the Convention, Mr. Gouverneur Morris moved to strike out the words "and emit bills on the credit of the United States," remarking that if the United States had credit such bills would be unnecessary, and if it had not, such bills would be unjustifiable. Mr. Madison said: "If it is not sufficient to prohibit the making of a tender, it may be sufficient to prohibit the making a tender." The Convention will remember the temptation to emit these with unjust views, and promiscuously. [illegible] to that cheque may in some emergencies be used." Mr. Morris replied that "striking out the words will leave room still for notes of a responsible minister, which will do all the good without the mischief." Mr. Gorham was for striking out without inserting any prohibition, observing that "the power, as far as it will be necessary or safe, is lurgived in that of borrowing." Mr. Mercer was a friend to paper money, and was, consequently, opposed to a prohibition of it altogether. He said "it would stamp suspicion on the Government to deny it a discretion on this point."

The clause was stricken out. (Madison Papers, vol. 3, p. 1,342, &c.) But no prohibition on Congress was inserted to issue paper money, or to make the same a legal tender.

Another significant circumstance as indicating the opinion of the Convention that Congress had the power to legislate on the subject of legal tender, is found in the fact that on the 6th of August, 1787, the Constitution, as previously agreed upon in the Committee of the whole, was reported to the Convention nearly in the form it was subsequently passed. But article 12 of the (then) proposed Constitution declared that "no State, without the consent of the Legislature of the United States, should make anything but specie a tender in payment of debts."

This proposed clause of the Constitution, therefore, contained a distinct and unequivocal acknowledgment that it would be competent for Congress to give its consent to the Legislatures of the several States, to make something else than specie a legal tender in payment of debts. It is also an explicit admission that such a power was vested in Congress, and that it by consent might permit the States Legislatures the same thing. It is an absurdity to say that Congress could consent that the Legislatures of the States could do this, and not have the power of doing the thing itself. It of course could not grant powers where it did not itself possess.

On this clause coming up for final consideration, it was amended by making the prohibition upon the State Legislatures positive and final, as the same now stands in the first subdivision of section ten of article first.

The fact that the Convention made the prohibition positive upon the States, does not militate at all against the argument derived from the conceded admission that something else than specie could be made a tender for the payment of debts, with the consent of Congress.

This seems an appropriate place to consider the legislation of Congress, under the power conferred upon it to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins.

It is to be borne in mind that no express power is given by the Constitution to Congress to establish or make anything a legal tender in payment of debts. Neither has it any clause or sentence in it, or any prohibition contained in the Constitution, forbidding legislation by Congress on that topic, or declaring what it shall or shall not make a legal tender. The framers of the Constitution could not have been ignorant that the power to declare what shall or shall not be a legal tender, or, in other words, lawful money of a country, was a necessary incident of sovereignty, and had ever been exercised by the sovereign power in all civilized nations. They were equally conscious of the fact that the Colonies had variably exercised this power, and that the States, on the application of the Continental Congress, and pursuant to its recommendation, had made the issues of paper money by the Continental Congress for the purpose of carrying on the war of the Revolution, a legal tender in payment of debts. This legislation by the States was invoked because that Congress had no power to legislate on any subject, and such legislation could only be had through the instrumentality of the States. Such considerations and facts in the powers of the Continental Congress were among the controlling reasons for the formation of the new system, brought into being by the Constitution. In examining the history of legislation on this subject we find that the first act of Congress relating to legal tender is that of April 2, 1792, establishing "the mint for striking and coining gold and silver coins," and by Section 16 it was enacted that all the gold and silver coins which shall have been issued from the mint, shall be a lawful tender in all payments whatsoever. The first issue of silver dollars from the mint was not before October, 1794, and of gold coin not before July, 1795, and the whole amount of metallic money issued from 1792 to 1795 was only $443,541 00 in value. To provide a legal medium of commerce, an act was passed on the 9th of February, 1795, declaring that from and after the 1st day of July, 1795, foreign gold and silver coin should be received in payment at certain rates. Now, did not this clause mean that the money so coined and the value of which has thus been regulated, should be received as a legal tender in payment of all debts, equally, whether due to the Government or to private individuals. And that under the power to regulate the value of foreign coin, it has, from time to time, regulated and prescribed its value, and made it a legal tender in payment of all debts. It has made coins of unequal intrinsic value and fineness equally a tender in payment of debts, at their respective nominal values.

All these powers have been exercised by Congress from the foundation of our Government, and so far as my investigation has enabled me to say, they have been unchallenged. We are not furnished with any case where they have been questioned by the Courts, and what influence such an uniform course of legislation, acquiesced in by the Courts and by the country, should have, would seem to be well established.

Where all power conferred from the people, and public functionaries are only intervening depositaries of the people, to be exercised either only when some public individual fears that he is harmed by the means of imagination, but individual liberty can be in no danger. If, then, Congress has the power to establish a legal-tender, is there any Constitutional reason why the exercise of the power should be restricted to a particular medium? If Congress can coin any specific substance, and has the power to coin money, and stamp it with an arbitrary value, as it is conceded it may, then it follows from the premises of the Government, and of the rules and principles enunciated that it can make such stamped metal a legal tender, in any Constitutional sense. Intrinsic value of coin thus stamped or coined has nothing to do with the question of power. Such metals as stamped are not issued or put in circulation, on the faith or credit of the United States Government. Nor unless it needs to redeem them, can they truly possess little or no intrinsic value, yet it is not denied that such pieces of metal so stamped or coined, may be lawfully issued and made a legal tender, and thus become lawful money of the United States. It is difficult to perceive if this can be done with pieces of metal, why it is not equally within the power of Congress to authorize Treasury Notes which it may lawfully issue as a circulating medium, and which it may lawfully make a tender—a legal tender—in payment of debts due to it—a legal tender also in payment of all debts. These Notes are issued on the faith and credit of the whole Union and the liability of which and of all its citizens such pieces for coin obligate. Why then, should it not be competent for Congress to say that such Notes may be made a tender, why may not the notes equally be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, if the exigencies of the Government should require it to be done, and Congress in its wisdom should think such necessity existed.

[illegible] Congress, in the power, we cannot but perceive that its exercise in the present emergency, is of incalculable benefit and advantage to the Government and the people whose agent it is. The question then for consideration is, whether the provisions in the Act of February, 1862, making these notes a legal tender, was useful, or conducive, or adapted to carry into execution any of the powers expressly conferred upon Congress. Those who challenge the validity of the Act, must show that at no time and under no circumstances would they arise, in which a law making them a legal tender, or a power, in aid of the execution of one or all of the powers expressly conferred upon Congress. Is such a law necessary to carry into effect any specific power given to Congress? Have these means a natural connection with any specific power? Are they adapted to give it effect? Are they appropriate means to an end? Are such means conducive to the exercise of any power granted to Congress? It is believed the doctrine pertinent to this branch of our discussion, is so well settled by authority, that it cannot be shaken, and that at this day it is not open for discussion. It is known to all that the United States has already have obtained and exercised, by virtue of an act of Congress, priority in the payment of all debts due to it by citizens of the several States over such citizens or over the States. There can be no authority for saying that there is any express grant in the Constitution to Congress to declare such priority, yet it was so declared, and has been uniformly sustained and recognized by the Courts. In the case of the United States vs. Fisher, (2 Cranch, 358,) the power of the United States Congress to declare such priority was elaborately argued and considered by the most eminent counsel of that day, and the opinion of the Court, by MARSHALL, Chief Justice, most unequivocally affirmed.

These whose patriotism leads them to serve or trust the Government of the country, are not compelled to do so on any less advantageous terms than those who labor for or trust private citizens. If there is any hardship in receiving the notes of the nation, it falls equally on all, and if it be a contribution for the support of the Government, it is one which is equally borne by all in exact proportion to the means which each possesses.

Decisions.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—No. 9 prepared. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 unnumbered.

CHAMBERS—Part I.—Nos. 543, 537, 1705, 1817, 1820, 2000, 2005, 2, 7144, 2447, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2070, 2075. Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

E. E. Emmet vs. *Charles O. Rosseau.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Angelet Wetley vs. *Elizabeth Wetley.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Brown vs. *New-York Central Railroad Company.*—Motion denied without costs.

The People ex rel. Amelia A. Husted vs. *Peter V. Husted.*—Motion granted adjudging defendant guilty of contempt, and fining him in sum of $100, and that he be imprisoned for the space of twenty days in the common jail of the City and County of New-York, and that a warrant issue committing him until such fine be paid, not exceeding thirty days.

Smythe vs. *Graydon et al.*—Settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Simpson, Clarke vs. *Mallon.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest granted. See decision with Clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 30, 1863.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon	103	65 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	108
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon	107	300 Harlem R	14½
2,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, Coupon	102⅜	300 do	810 14⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Coupon	95	300 Reading R	113⅜
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	107⅜	1000 do	113⅝
Notes Out.	97	300 do	810 113⅝
12,000 do	107⅜	100 do	113⅝
5,000 U. S. 1-yr. C. C.	98⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R	120¼
2,000 City 6s, '67, M.	100	100 N. B. & N. R	77
4,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70	103	300 do	77⅜
1,000 Ill. Coup. 6s, '75	100	100 do	77⅜
2,000 Cal. 6s, '75	121⅛	1000 do	77⅜
10,000 Chicago Mun. C.	93	100 do	77⅜
1,000 Erie 1st M. 7s	110	100 do	810 77⅜
4,000 do	810 109⅞	100 do	77⅜
2,000 E. 4th M. 7s	111	100 Chic. & N. W. R	39⅜
4,000 Erie 2d M. 7s	110	100 do	810 39⅜
10,000 Alb. & T. H. 1st M.	97	200 Ill. Cen. Full S.	810 113
10,000 C. & W. 2d M.	82	100 Ill. Cen. R. S	112⅜
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98	100 do	139⅛
5,000 Clev. & P. 2d	104	100 do	139⅛
2,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. P	84⅜	100 do	810 139
4,000 do	84⅜	100 do	139⅛
25 Phoenix Bank	110	200 do	139⅛
13 Bank of Commerce	107⅜	100 do	139
10 St. Nicholas B	100	200 Clev. & P. R	130 109
90 Marine Bank	107⅜	100 do	109
10,000 Amer. Gold	142⅝	100 do	810 109
20,000 do	142⅞	200 do	810 109⅛
5,000 do	142⅝	100 Gal. & Chic. R	109 109⅛
100 Canton Co	52⅜	100 do	109
100 do	52⅝	100 do	109
5 Dr. Mad. Canal Co	110	100 do	810 109⅜
15 do	109	100 do	810 109
100 do	109⅝	100 do	109
200 Cum. Coal Pref.	830 31	100 do	109
100 do	31	Clev. & T. R	114
200 Quicksilv M. Co	2¾	Chic. & R. I. R	109⅝
100 do	2¾	100 do	109⅝
200 Can. Co	17	100 do	810 109⅝
200 do	17	100 do	109⅝
200 do	17	15 Chi. R. & Q. R	122
200 do	17	44 Tol. & Wab. Pref	80
200 do	17	100 Ft. W. & Chi	99
200 do	17	100 do	99
200 do	17	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	83
200 do	17	100 do	83
200 do	17	100 do	83
200 Erie R	104⅛	A. & T. H	810 84⅜
200 do	104⅛	200 do	84⅜
200 do	104⅛	100 do	84⅜
200 do	104⅛	100 do	84⅜
200 do	104⅛	Chic. & N. W. R	72⅜
100 do	104⅛	Chi. & N. W. Pref	82
100 do	810 104⅜	100 do	82⅜
100 do	104⅜	100 do	82⅜
100 do	104⅜	100 do	82⅜
Hud. R. R	120⅝	100 do	82⅜
100 do	810 121	100 do	82⅜
100 do	810 121	100 do	82⅜
100 do	121	100 do	82⅜
100 do	121	100 do	82⅜
100 do	121	15 C. & R. W. R. Pref	82

RECORD BOARD.

$1,000 So. State 6s	80⅜	Shasta R. R.	120⅝
7,000 Tenn. 6s	60⅜	100 do	810 120⅝
7,000 Col. State 7s	121⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R	120
5,000 N. Y. State 6s, '72	110	100 do	120⅝
5,000 Amer. Gold	142⅞	100 do	120⅝
10,000 do	142⅝	100 do	120⅝
100 Canton Co	52	100 do	810 77⅜
100 Quicksilv. M. Co	2¾	100 do	77⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	810 31	100 do	77⅜
100 do	31	100 do	77⅜
100 do	31	100 do	77⅜
100 do

Movements of European Steamers.

Bohemian	Sept. 17	Liverpool	Quebec.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Glasgow	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansonia	Sept. 23	Southampton	New-York.
St. Andrew	Sept. 23	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of London	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-Portland.
Virginia	Sept. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Oct. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Oct. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	Oct. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Oct. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Arabia	Oct. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Nov. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 21	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Crescent ..... Oct. 2 ..... New-York ..... New-Orleans.
Morning Star .. Oct. 3 ..... New-York ..... New-Orleans.
Evening Star .. Oct. 17 ..... New-York ..... New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *America*, *via* Quebec, close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Washington*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Bavaria*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Boston via Shoreham Railroad ..... 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 12 M. and 10 P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN-MADE CLOAKS, UBSULARS, SACQUES, POTOMDES AND SPANISH WRAPPERS,
FOR FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,
THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1863.

GEO. CAREY will open for sale and inspection one of the largest assortments of FRENCH and ENGLISH CLOAKS ever shown in this country, made from the following:

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH FABRICS,
RICH LYONS VELVETS,
INDIA GROS GRAIN,
MOUSELINE SILKS,
PARIS-MADE VELOUR-CLOTH,
PARIS WOOL CASHMERES,
FANCY WOOL CASHMERES,
PARIS-MADE FROSTED BEARERS,
DIAGONAL CASHMERES,
BELGIAN TRICOT BLACK,
COLORED AND BLACK ECAMOS,
ENGLISH SEALSKINS,
ENGLISH MELTONS,
GEO. CAREY,
Late Chas. Street & Co.,
No. 478 Broadway,
2d door from Grand-st., Pierpont & Lake.

ON THURSDAY,
Oct. 1,
Opening of a NEW FLOOR, with a full assortment of CLOTH FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' WEAR.

FLANNELS
AND WHITE GOODS.

These three departments being an addition to the business, the goods will be sold without profit during the first three months.
LEGRAIN,
No. 722 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

CHEAP GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

We will open this morning
Several large invoices of Goods,
Purchased at the Great Auction Sales of
Tuesday and Wednesday,
to which we invite special attention.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
OIL BOILED, at 62, 64, 75, 87½, 94, and 100 per yard, all the best value in New-York.
A Large Line of New Dress Goods,
At 25c., 30c., 37½c., 50c. per yard, to
Also, a full stock of
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, ARMURES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, EPINGLINE CLOTHS, CRAPE AND BROCHE VELOURS, ALPACAS, CANTON CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, &c.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS!
Long and Square Broche, Cashmere, India, Camel's Hair, Tibet, Zephyr and Woolen Shawls.
BALMORAL SKIRTS! BALMORAL SKIRTS!
The choicest assortment ever offered,
At 50, 62½, 75, 87½, 94 and upwards.
Also,
ALL THE LATEST "PARIS STYLES"
In CLOAKS, WRAPPERS, CIRCULARS & SACQUES,
At very moderate prices.
Also,
A Large Stock of Clocking Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, Damasks, Napkins, &c.
Also,
ALEXANDRE, ALLEMAND, BAJOU and JOUVIN KID GLOVES.
W. R. DEYER,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY—HAS OPENED
Job lots of
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS,
Full line of
LACE CURTAINS,
Nottingham Designs,
VESTIBULE LACES OF ALL STYLES,
TANKEE NOTIONS,
Full Stock of Braids, Spool Cotton, Silk, Tapes, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c. &c.
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
BEST QUALITY BLACK RIBBONS,
ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES,
All the widths and colors of the
SCOTCH PLAID RIBBONS,
Now so Fashionable.
Full Stock of
BEST QUALITY BLACK VELVET RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS WITH COLORED EDGES,
BONNET VELVETS AND SILKS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BUGLE GIMPS AND SKIRT BRAIDS.
Full Stock of
OSTRICH FEATHERS AND PLUMES DE COQUE, for trimming Misses' and Children's Hats.
Finest Quality of
PARIS FLOWERS FOR BRIDAL WREATHS, STRAW BONNETS, RUCHES, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FELT HATS OF ALL STYLES
FOR FALL WEAR.
KID GLOVES.
NOW OPENING,
1,600 Dozen LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES,
Full Colors, at $1 a Pair.
No Better Quality in this City.
GENT'S KID GLOVES, best Quality, at $1 25 a Pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., below 14th-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Examine our SILK VELVETS and BONNET SILKS.
Examine our RIBBONS, RIBBONS.
Examine our FEATHERS and FLOWERS.
Examine our FELT and STRAW GOODS.
We defy the trade of Millinery Goods cheaper than downtown jobbers sell pieces.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 217 and 219 GRAND and 58 ALLEN-STS.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN Indian Store, No. 858 Broadway, second story, between 13th and 14th sts., is filled with goods from China, India, Manila, Japan, and the American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz.: Silks, Satins, Shawls, Scarfs, Indie Muslins, Pineapple Dress Goods, elegant and new; also, plain white, white and colored Crapes, Canton and Pongees; Embroidered Goods, Desks, Tables, Ostrich China Vases, Fans, Indian Feather Chiefs' and the newest styles from France; American Indian Face, with bows and faces; bark work; also, suitable fancy articles for Fairs; Camphor, Sandal Wood and other Trunks and Boxes. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail. Visitors are welcome to examine our extensive stock without purchasing.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
SHAWLS for DEEP and SLIGHT MOURNING. W. JACKSON, No. 851 Broadway, is displaying a beautiful and very superior stock of SHAWLS, Trimmed and Plain Plaids and Stripes, suited to all ranges of Mourning. Also, some pretty styles in Checks, not Mourning. Call and see them.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

M. E. DEMOREST'S COMBINATION SUSPENDERS AND SHOULDER-BRACE.—The most simple, easy, convenient and efficient article of the kind ever worn. Expands the chest and lungs, and encourages a dignified and graceful position of the body. Every person desiring to wear a perfect garment, or to accustom children to wear it, or persons having weak lungs, inclined to stooping, or young persons growing rapidly, should immediately send them. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price. Address MME. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A S COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITRESSES, NURSES AND SEAMSTRESSES.—Superior servants, of different nations, with references from the first families in Brooklyn, at MANNING'S spacious and elegantly arranged rooms (A. A. Low's basement), corner of Court and Joralemon-sts., Brooklyn. Entrance No. 194 Clinton-st. (nearly of Tillary-st.). Families under the most distinguished patronage.

A S COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—A RESPECTABLE woman is at home at 25 Jones-st., near Bleecker, to cook, wash and iron; has the best City references from her last place. Apply as above.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do cooking or general housework; is a willing, trustworthy and obliging servant; an excellent washer and ironer, neat and tidy; best of references given. Apply at No. 181 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either City or country.

A S COOK, &c.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to perform a first-class cook, washer, ironer, or cook alone; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 Murray-st., between Church and Greenwich-sts., basement.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 231 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

A S COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is a first-rate baker; a large family preferred; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 276 3d-av., first floor, near 22d-st.

A S COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing of a small family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 180 21-st., between 10th and 11th sts.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, who understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 114 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to assist with washing; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 420 M.-st., between 10th and 11th sts.

A S COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Two Protestant girls want situations; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in washing; a good recommendation from their employer. Can be seen at No. 66 East 25th-st., second floor, back room.

A S COOK.—WAITRESS.—TWO SISTERS with situations to a respectable private family; one an experienced cook; has lived for several years in respectable families, from whom she has the best of references; the other as waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 West 31st-st.

A S COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a smart, capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is a willing, trustworthy and obliging servant; an excellent washer and ironer, neat and tidy; best of references given. Apply at No. 181 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either City or country.

A S COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like a situation as above; understands cooking; can cook alone; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 Murray-st., between Church and Greenwich-sts., basement.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 231 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A S COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; is a first-rate baker; a large family preferred; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 276 3d-av., first floor, near 22d-st.

A S COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing of a small family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 180 21-st., between 10th and 11th sts.

A S COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, who understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 114 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

A S COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to assist with washing; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 420 M.-st., between 10th and 11th sts.

A S COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Two Protestant girls want situations; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in washing; a good recommendation from their employer. Can be seen at No. 66 East 25th-st., second floor, back room.

A S COOK.—WAITRESS.—TWO SISTERS with situations to a respectable private family; one an experienced cook; has lived for several years in respectable families, from whom she has the best of references; the other as waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 West 31st-st.

A S COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a smart, capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is a willing, trustworthy and obliging servant; an excellent washer and ironer, neat and tidy; best of references given. Apply at No. 181 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either City or country.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE woman is desirous of a situation as above; understands cooking; can cook alone; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 Murray-st., between Church and Greenwich-sts., basement.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, to do chamber work and light washing or fine washing. Call at No. 208 East 13th-st.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, with good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 161 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a responsible Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 8 White-st. for 3 days. Good City reference.

A S HOUSEMAID OR COOK, &c.—A RESPectable girl wishes a situation to do the general housework of a private family; prefers country or chamber work; two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 204 Hudson-av., Brooklyn.

A S HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a smart young woman, to do general housework; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 202 Hester-st.

A S NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DEsires a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; will assist with chamberwork and be useful; good City reference. Call at No. 19 Unionsquare, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A S NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Livingston-place.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young girl, as nurse of infants; nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 26 East 20th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A S NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A LADY wishes to get a good situation for a young English girl as nurse and plain sewer. Apply at No. 22 West 30th-st.

A S INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED BY A PROtestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of it from its birth; can bring it up by hand; is a good seamstress, or can wait on an invalid lady; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 West 30th-st.

A S CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wishes a situation as above; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress; is thoroughly competent; has the best of recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 140 Grand-st.

A S ATTENDANT ON A LADY OR NURSE.—Wanted, by an English woman, lately arrived with a family, a situation; is used as attendant on a lady or as the care of children; is never sea-sick; best reference from the family she arrived with. Address M. S., Box No. 207 Times Office.

A N SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—A Wanted, by a competent person, a situation as seamstress or lady's maid; can dress hair; understands dressmaking; runs Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Best City reference given. Can be seen for 3 days, at No. 170 East 20th-st., room No. 8.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION As a seamstress, by an American woman; can cut and fit children's clothes, and do all kinds of embroidery and braiding; best of City references. Call at No. 14 16th-st., for three days.

A S SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable French girl as seamstress; is a thoroughly understands dressmaking, and is a good plain sewer, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 28 East 12th-st.

A S DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WHO has just commenced to go out by the day, wishes some good customers; has worked for the last ten years in this City; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 121 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A S FRENCH LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTAble girl, fully competent for such a situation, wants a place; is willing to take care of one grown up child. There is also a French nurse. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

A S WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wants a situation as waitress in a first-class family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 445 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A S WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as waitress or as chambermaid; and to do plain sewing in a private family; can have good references. Call at No. 1 Fetcher-place, east of 10th-st. and 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

A S LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced woman, a situation as laundress in a first-class family; can give the best City reference; can be seen until engaged. Call at No. 422 6th-av., over the French restaurant.

A S FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A VERY respectable woman, with undoubted references from last employer, desires a situation as first-class laundress; understands the business in all its branches. Call at No. 270 6th-av.

A S FAMILY WASHER.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes to obtain some private families' washing at her own residence; has lived out for several years as laundress; is thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference as to capability and honesty. Call at No. 147 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES or gentlemen. Best of references given. Call on or address Mrs. BEAN, No. 145 East 20th-st.

A SMALL WELSH FAMILY WOULD like to take charge of a house. Apply at No. 2 West 30th-st., corner 6th-av.

COLORED LADY'S MONTHLY NURSE.—No. 139 West 30th-st., attends to any calls, and references.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A S DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as dressmaker, by a young lady, in a private family. Address V. A. G., Box No. 116 Times Office.

MALES.

A S BOOK-KEEPER OR ENTRY CLERK.—Wanted, by a young man, aged 22, a situation as book-keeper; is smart at book-keeper or entry clerk; has had several years' experience. Best of City references given. Apply to F. J., Box No. 171 Times Office.

A S ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper in a private family; is smart at book-keeping; has had several years' experience. Best of City references given. Apply to F. J., Box No. 171 Times Office.

A S ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, a situation as assistant book-keeper; is smart at book-keeping; has had several years' experience. Best of City references given. Apply to F. J., Box No. 171 Times Office.

A S BOOK-KEEPER OR ENTRY CLERK.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as book-keeper; is smart at book-keeper or entry clerk; has had several years' experience. Best of City references given. Apply to F. J., Box No. 171 Times Office.

A S SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman, in a dry-goods store, or lumber yard, or would act as agent or collector, by a man of considerable experience. References unexceptionable. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 383 Post-office, Paterson, N. J.

A S GARDENER.—A SWISS FARMER AND Gardener, a married man, (no children,) wishes a situation on a gentleman's place to take charge of, or as gardener, has good references. Apply at the Superintendent Office, No. 9 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

A S GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION As gardener by a German, who is well recommended in all its branches; can give the best of references. Address A. Roos, Seaside & Fowl's Seed store, No. 189 Fleet-st.

A S COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a man who understands his business properly well; is a good groom; and a capital driver; has lived three years and six months in his last situation, and left from no fault; has the best of City reference. Call or address a note to G. M. C., No. 31 West 126th-st.

A S COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUation wanted as coachman and gardener, by a young man who understands his business in all its branches; the best of references from his last employer can be had. Address A., Box No. 205 Times Office.

A S COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man as coachman, who understands his business perfectly well; best of City and country references. Call, or address J. B., at E. Train, 371 Broadway, corner Anthony-place.

A S COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE MAN OF long experience, steady, thoroughly understands his business, is strictly sober, civil and attentive; has a good groom and good steady driver; has good City references. Address E. L., Box No. 203 Times Office.

A S COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is a most sure and good driver; very good references given. Address M., Box No. 203 Times Office.

A S COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and good driver; has good City references given. Address J. B., Box No. 2, Times Office, for two days.

A S GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED A situation by a young man as groom or coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Call at, or address, Mr. Campbell's saddlery store, No. 10 4th-av.

A S GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by an Englishman as a first-class groom and coachman, or as coachman and gardener; his wife as cook and laundress; understands the dairy; both can be highly recommended by the gentlemen at present in town. Address J. J., No. 63 West 26th-st.

A S GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A SITUAtion wanted, as groom and coachman, by a young man. A Protestant, who can show eight years' City references. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at Beschiches & Co's., No. 349 Broadway.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED BY A RESpectable man and his wife, without incumbrance, situations; the man as coachman or gardener, the wife as cook; both of whom can be recommended for honesty, sobriety, and have the best of references; the country preferred. Address J. L., Box No. 205 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER.—WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT, active, capable Farmer, thoroughly acquainted with fruit, vegetable and flower culture, and market gardening; one who expects to work for a living may have a permanent employment at this place; a single man, or one with a small family, preferred. Apply from 4 to 8 P. M. this day, at No. 71 East 23d-st., near Lexington-av.

A CLERK.—WANTED, AS CLERK, A YOUNG man about 18 years of age, who has had some experience in the dry goods business; must be quick at figures and a good writer; good references required. Address Box No. 174 Post-office. Salary moderate.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH woman as cook; must understand her business thoroughly and come well recommended from former employers; wages $12 per month. Apply this day at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A NEAT PROTESTANT young woman to cook, wash and iron for a family of three persons living in the country, near the City; one who can bring a good reference can have a good home and liberal wages. Apply at store No. 91 Beekman-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED FEmale order-cook for a first-class restaurant and confectionery, a short distance in the country. Best of City reference required. Address F., Box 189 Times Office.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN WILLIAMSburgh, a good cook, washer and ironer; must be a good baker; Protestant preferred; $8 a month. Call at No. 89 West 24th-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTED.—One who understands her business and can bring good references may apply between 12 and 3 o'clock TO-DAY (Thursday), 1st October, at No. 42 West 12th-st., 3 Protestant preferred. Also, a colored waiter and chambermaid to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, for a very distinguished family on Brooklyn Heights; must be of genteel appearance, a professed and of Protestant principles. The highest wages given. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, to Mr. CHITTENDEN, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY healthy, well-recommended Scotch or American woman, as waitress; none accepted. Apply at No. 44 West 18th-st., between 5 and 11 A. M.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS who can bring good City references; may apply at No. 17 8th-av. this morning, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

A COLORED COACHMAN.—WANTED, A colored coachman—one who understands his business thoroughly. Address Box No. 1,189 Post-office, with reference.

BOY WANTED—MUST BE ACTIVE AND INtelligent; where he can work. Address in own handwriting, AMBITIOUS, Box No. 111 Times Office.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE FIRST-CLASS stove-moulders. The best of wages and steady employment given. RUNSELL & THOMPSON, No. 118 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A MERCANTILE OFFICE, AN active, industrious boy, about 16 years old, with some proficiency in figures, spelling and writing; must live in the City, and preference given if residing with his parents. Small salary allowed. Address W., S., Box No. 124 Times Office.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT FIFTEEN OR SIXteen years of age, in a wholesale commission house; must write a good hand. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 845 Post-office.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE NOT PAID FOR their labor or stands to call on Lawyer PECKHAM, No. 14 Chambers-st. Advice free. Divorces obtained privately.

MILLINERY.

MODES DE PARIS.
MME. WALTON, No. 609 Broadway,
Between Amity and 4th sts.

Is constantly receiving the latest and most approved patterns of Parisian Bonnets and her facility for manufacturing will give to the Ladies of New-York and vicinity a rare opportunity of selecting from her varied stock.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S
NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, NO. 6,
No. 495 BROADWAY.
This is the best and cheapest Machine,
FOR TAILORS' USE
Ever produced. Price, $45.

GROCERIES.

TEAS.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT!
The
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 31 Vesey-st., New-York.
are selling all their Teas at only
TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT,
believing this feature to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

1,500 SHEETS GALVANIZED RUSSIA SHEET IRON, for sale by
GOODWIN & CURTIS, No. 36 and 38 Water-st.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
NO. 49 FOURTH-AV.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. D., Principal.
R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Vice-Principal.

Through recent improvements the fullest facilities are offered for preparing students for college, scientific pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physiology, commercial law, bookkeeping, chemistry and natural philosophy, vocal and instrumental music, drawing and painting, and the ordinary English branches. All the above are taught without extra charge of any kind. The following names of the examiners are a guarantee for the character of the instruction imparted: Profs. Anthon, Drisler, Peck and Dwight, of Columbia College, and Drs. Flagg and Turner. Circulars at the bookstores.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(Formerly "The Saturday Institute,")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AV. AND 37TH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

GREY LOCK INSTITUTE.
For boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The twenty-fourth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 4. Thirty pupils. Terms $300 per annum. For circulars, address
BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 23. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

Mr. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 680 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., opening Sept. 14, receives a limited number of pupils under the direct training of the Principal. Last year all the pupils of the previous year returned, and every seat was filled. Refers to the following patrons of the past year:
H. Alexander, Geo. Dedrick, Prof. F. B. Morse,
J. Auchincloss, Jr., Hon. H. A. Smith,
Hon. A. Butler, Joseph Hawley,
A. W. Craddock, Jas. Kane,
W. F. Cass, Thos. Lechonitillier, A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper, L. Lockwood, J. C. Tucker.

THE MISSES ROWLAND
Propose to take into their family six children, between the ages of seven and 14, whom they will thoroughly instruct and take care of carefully and physically.
MISS ILIONE ROWLAND will continue her Day School for children under 12 years. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
MISS HOWLAND will also receive a class of young ladies during a few hours of each day for instruction in the usual English branches and in the French language and literature. For circulars and other information, apply at No. 57 East 34th-st.

PRIVATE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.
Established and conducted by C. C. MARSH, author of the popular works on Book-keeping.
At this institution young gentlemen and adults may obtain a thorough course of practical instruction in Book-keeping and Business Science. Circulars on application.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 36 West 34th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., two hours from New-York via Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, at 7 and 9 A. M. Terms and new circulars address C. SACHSE. Session BEGINS on Sept. 16. STEVENS HOUSE, Philadelphia, &c., at No. 37 Tenth-st., MAJOR ROBERT STERLING, Proprietor.

MRS. AND MISS AYEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 59 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 16.
Rev. Dr. Lowrie's class for young ladies will commence with the opening of school.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars or further particulars, please apply as above.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
REV. E. W. BOWRIL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
Located on the Hudson, 35 miles from New-York. Send for a circular. Sing Sing, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Goshen, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 805 Broadway.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, FOR 10 BOYS,
BROOKFIELD, CONN.
Rev. H. D. ROBIE.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington Square, No. 58 16th-st., corner of McDougal-st. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Public lectures daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute (now in session, every morning), and are invited as visitors. At Broadway conference, or by addressing the Rector, No. 418 4th-av., New-York.

SEWARD FEMALE INSTITUTE—FLORida, Orange Co., N. Y. Rev. WM. H. SEWARD, President. Miss Walker (late of Ave Maria), will receive Pupils. Board, tuition in English and French $140 per year. The Principal, Miss MARY J. HOTCHKISS, will be at Dr. Parker's, No. 219 W. 23d-st., on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of September. Circulars can be obtained of Mr. C. Parker, No. 502 Broadway, and of Wilson & Phinney, No. 45 Walker-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Location healthy and retired. Grounds extensive and well shaded. Great attention given to the solid as well as ornamental branches. Terms $250 per year. Extra moderate. Circulars obtained of Mr. N. Bates, Jr., Phenix Fire Insurance Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The next term of this Institution commences on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. The classes will meet for the first time at 4 o'clock P. M., when the hours for lectures will be announced. Applications for admission and inquiries respecting courses of study must be made on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and on THURSDAY, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West Thirty-seventh-st., second door from the Fifth-av., will reopen Sept. 16. The Misses BUCKNALL are assisted by Professors of eminent ability. In addition to the usual branches of education, the girls are carefully instructed in the preparatory studies.

JAMES B. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) Classical and English School, No. 11 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Boys prepared for college or business. JAMES B. CLARK, A. M., Late senior partner of Clark & Brownell.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN their French and English school for young ladies and children at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. References to parents whose daughters have been several years in the school.

DEER HILL INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.—An Episcopal Boarding School for Boys. Limited to two terms a year. The twentieth will begin Sept. 2. For references, &c., address the Rev. J. TOWNSEND, A. M., Rector.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL'S SCHOOL AND MINERVA ATTIC will reopen at No. 1,346 Broadway, Sept. 22. Until then Miss RUSSELL will be at the school-rooms, from 10 A. M. till 12 M., every day.

MISS STONE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 52 Bond-st., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15. Number of day scholars limited to thirty, of boarders to six.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 30 Warren-st., Hudson Square, (St. John's Park,) will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Misses, Sept. 23, No. 680 West 23d-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For prospectuses apply to
D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 20 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREW.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 128 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y., FOR BOYS.—Terms, $250 per annum. Application can at all times be made for a circular to Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS MERKEL'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 22 West 45th-st.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN AT No. 1,011 Broadway, two doors above 20th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 14. RICHARD P. JENKS.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 121 West 30th-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 14.

J. M. FATTON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school reopens Sept. 16, No. 16 West 32d-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS FOSTER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School, No. 414 4th-av., will reopen on SUNDAY, Sept. 20.

CHILDREN'S DRAWING CLASS—BY MISS BLACKWELL, No. 1,125 Broadway, opens Sept. 16. Terms $5.

MISS PERRIN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish School, for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 49 West 23d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS JAMES'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
at No. 54 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will open on the 14th of September

The New-York Times Published: October 7, 1863
Copyright © The New York Times

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Grand Ethiopian Entertainments and Sonnambulism—Gypsy and Witch—Dramas, &c., at 2½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

BARNUM'S B'OOKLYN—Dramas, Farces, Ballets, &c., at 2½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale; or, The Rival Rose.

BROADWAY—Hunchback.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Humbug.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ernani.

PARK THEATRE—Divorce—The Bronze Horse.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—The Queen Mother and Wife Victory.

Bryant's Minstrels, in company with the Bohemian Girl, called to pay his respects to Mayor Opdyke yesterday, but that gentleman was out of town.

Adm. Gen. MCKEEVER, of Minnesota, is in a General Order, dated at Fort Snelling, Sept. 23, says: "In order to increase the number of Independent Companies, according to offering rewards for the apprehension of Indians, the following scale is hereby established: For every Indian killed, and scalp taken, and kept up a slow fire against the train of Indians, and scalp produced, $200; for every Indian killed, and scalp produced, $100; for every Indian wounded, and scalp produced, $50. The scalps of squaws and children will not be taken."

Gen. MCCLELLAN did not return "thanks in a neat address to the conductors" of a serenade, when they gave him their serenade—but he was not at the Astor. The only speech made upon the occasion was by "a voice from the crowd," and it was not to the point.

The Pilot Commissioners of this port yesterday conducted the officers of the Russian squadron on a grand equite tour through the Upper and Lower Bay visiting all the fortifications as far as Sandy Hook. The Russian Admiral was not present, but was represented by a large number of his subordinates. In compliance with a general order, the Admiral's status was first and last at 11 A. M., returning toward dusk. A large company of City and State notabilities accompanied the Russian officers on board of the steamer, with a long list of appropriate toasts and responses by Mayor OPDYKE, Gen. CANBY, Gen. BARLOW and others, and otherwise pleasant and interested.

The steamship *Europa*, bringing three days later news from Europe, arrived off Cape Race yesterday morning. Her mails will be landed here to-day.

The Boston Advertiser says that the Rebel Government has ordered the arrest of Mr. Mason, late Confederate agent to England, that he may be held as a hostage for the safety of Fort Sumter. The same paper reports that Gen. Beauregard's forces had burned the railroad bridge at Carter's Station, twenty miles from Manassas Junction, and were retreating toward Abbeyville, followed by the rebel cavalry. Affairs on the Rapidan were reported quiet on the 30th, but considerable anxiety was expressed for the safety of Lee's army, in case Gen. MEADE should attack, because of its greatly decreased strength.

Advices from Gen. ROSECRANS to Tuesday afternoon state that the attention at Chattanooga is undimished. Our army is in a strong defensive position.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Monday states that fifteen thousand troops are to be sent forward to Gen. ROSECRANS immediately from that place. The detachment which reported from the Indian Expedition is expected to make a part of this force. The Thirty-third New-Jersey regiment left Indianapolis on Tuesday, *en route* for Chattanooga.

The *Herald* publishes at Madrid, advices to the Spanish Government to "prepare for events that are likely to speedily arise in connection with the American war," adding, as the ground of its advice, that "France is on the eve of recognizing the South," with the indication that "England will follow." The warning given to Spain to "prepare" means, of course, with what force a coalition would be followed by war, and that in that war Spain could not fail to be in some way engaged.

The delegation from Missouri, appointed to represent to the Government at Washington the true grievances, present and future, in that State, arrived here from Europe, yesterday afternoon. From the telegraphic summary of her address, it was limited in the Proclamation of that State to what are called natural boundaries. If the Union men of Missouri, sweeping all the States on the Western line of the Mississippi, from Illinois to Louisiana, and uniting to the Atlantic States, by way of Louisville, Nashville and Atlanta, have not been lacking in zeal and energy, they have been unfortunate in the failure of their efforts to secure the co-operation between the border and these interior States, which was necessary to their success. The Missouri delegation will be heard with interest.

The Tribune's Cairo correspondence of the 29th inst., says the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 30th inst., was the substance of Gen. GILMORE'S batteries, after three hours' silence, had commenced working again, and kept up a slow fire against the train of Fort Sumter. The same paper reports that the Government's forces had burned the railroad bridge at Carter's Station, twenty miles from Manassas Junction, and were retreating toward Abbeyville, followed by the rebel cavalry. Affairs on the Rapidan were reported quiet on the 30th, but considerable anxiety was expressed for the safety of Lee's army, in case Gen. MEADE should attack, because of its greatly decreased strength.

Advices from Gen. ROSECRANS to Tuesday afternoon state that the attention at Chattanooga is undimished. Our army is in a strong defensive position.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Monday states that fifteen thousand troops are to be sent forward to Gen. ROSECRANS immediately from that place. The detachment which reported from the Indian Expedition is expected to make a part of this force. The Thirty-third New-Jersey regiment left Indianapolis on Tuesday, *en route* for Chattanooga.

The *Herald* publishes at Madrid, advices to the Spanish Government to "prepare for events that are likely to speedily arise in connection with the American war," adding, as the ground of its advice, that "France is on the eve of recognizing the South," with the indication that "England will follow." The warning given to Spain to "prepare" means, of course, with what force a coalition would be followed by war, and that in that war Spain could not fail to be in some way engaged.

The delegation from Missouri, appointed to represent to the Government at Washington the true grievances, present and future, in that State, arrived here from Europe, yesterday afternoon. From the telegraphic summary of her address, it was limited in the Proclamation of that State to what are called natural boundaries. If the Union men of Missouri, sweeping all the States on the Western line of the Mississippi, from Illinois to Louisiana, and uniting to the Atlantic States, by way of Louisville, Nashville and Atlanta, have not been lacking in zeal and energy, they have been unfortunate in the failure of their efforts to secure the co-operation between the border and these interior States, which was necessary to their success. The Missouri delegation will be heard with interest.

The Tribune's Cairo correspondence of the 29th inst., says the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 30th inst., was the substance of Gen. GILMORE'S batteries, after three hours' silence, had commenced working again, and kept up a slow fire against the train of Fort Sumter. The same paper reports that the Government's forces had burned the railroad bridge at Carter's Station, twenty miles from Manassas Junction, and were retreating toward Abbeyville, followed by the rebel cavalry. Affairs on the Rapidan were reported quiet on the 30th, but considerable anxiety was expressed for the safety of Lee's army, in case Gen. MEADE should attack, because of its greatly decreased strength.

Advices from Gen. ROSECRANS to Tuesday afternoon state that the attention at Chattanooga is undimished. Our army is in a strong defensive position.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Monday states that fifteen thousand troops are to be sent forward to Gen. ROSECRANS immediately from that place. The detachment which reported from the Indian Expedition is expected to make a part of this force. The Thirty-third New-Jersey regiment left Indianapolis on Tuesday, *en route* for Chattanooga.

The *Herald* publishes at Madrid, advices to the Spanish Government to "prepare for events that are likely to speedily arise in connection with the American war," adding, as the ground of its advice, that "France is on the eve of recognizing the South," with the indication that "England will follow." The warning given to Spain to "prepare" means, of course, with what force a coalition would be followed by war, and that in that war Spain could not fail to be in some way engaged.

The delegation from Missouri, appointed to represent to the Government at Washington the true grievances, present and future, in that State, arrived here from Europe, yesterday afternoon. From the telegraphic summary of her address, it was limited in the Proclamation of that State to what are called natural boundaries. If the Union men of Missouri, sweeping all the States on the Western line of the Mississippi, from Illinois to Louisiana, and uniting to the Atlantic States, by way of Louisville, Nashville and Atlanta, have not been lacking in zeal and energy, they have been unfortunate in the failure of their efforts to secure the co-operation between the border and these interior States, which was necessary to their success. The Missouri delegation will be heard with interest.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 30th inst., we learn that Gen. GILMORE'S batteries, after three hours' silence, had commenced working again, and kept up a slow fire against the trains of Fort Sumter. The same paper reports that the Government's forces had burned the railroad bridge at Carter's Station, twenty miles from Manassas Junction, and were retreating toward Abbeyville, followed by the rebel cavalry. Affairs on the Rapidan were reported quiet on the 30th, but considerable anxiety was expressed for the safety of Lee's army, in case Gen. MEADE should attack, because of its greatly decreased strength.

Advices from Gen. ROSECRANS to Tuesday afternoon state that the attention at Chattanooga is undimished. Our army is in a strong defensive position.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Monday states that fifteen thousand troops are to be sent forward to Gen. ROSECRANS immediately from that place. The detachment which reported from the Indian Expedition is expected to make a part of this force. The Thirty-third New-Jersey regiment left Indianapolis on Tuesday, *en route* for Chattanooga.

The *Herald* publishes at Madrid, advices to the Spanish Government to "prepare for events that are likely to speedily arise in connection with the American war," adding, as the ground of its advice, that "France is on the eve of recognizing the South," with the indication that "England will follow." The warning given to Spain to "prepare" means, of course, with what force a coalition would be followed by war, and that in that war Spain could not fail to be in some way engaged.

The delegation from Missouri, appointed to represent to the Government at Washington the true grievances, present and future, in that State, arrived here from Europe, yesterday afternoon. From the telegraphic summary of her address, it was limited in the Proclamation of that State to what are called natural boundaries. If the Union men of Missouri, sweeping all the States on the Western line of the Mississippi, from Illinois to Louisiana, and uniting to the Atlantic States, by way of Louisville, Nashville and Atlanta, have not been lacking in zeal and energy, they have been unfortunate in the failure of their efforts to secure the co-operation between the border and these interior States, which was necessary to their success. The Missouri delegation will be heard with interest.

THE REBELLION.

From the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 30th inst., we learn that Gen. GILMORE'S batteries, after three hours' silence, had commenced working again, and kept up a slow fire against the trains of Fort Sumter. The same paper reports that the Government's forces had burned the railroad bridge at Carter's Station, twenty miles from Manassas Junction, and were retreating toward Abbeyville, followed by the rebel cavalry. Affairs on the Rapidan were reported quiet on the 30th, but considerable anxiety was expressed for the safety of Lee's army, in case Gen. MEADE should attack, because of its greatly decreased strength.

Advices from Gen. ROSECRANS to Tuesday afternoon state that the attention at Chattanooga is undimished. Our army is in a strong defensive position.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Monday states that fifteen thousand troops are to be sent forward to Gen. ROSECRANS immediately from that place. The detachment which reported from the Indian Expedition is expected to make a part of this force. The Thirty-third New-Jersey regiment left Indianapolis on Tuesday, *en route* for Chattanooga.

The *Herald* publishes at Madrid, advices to the Spanish Government to "prepare for events that are likely to speedily arise in connection with the American war," adding, as the ground of its advice, that "France is on the eve of recognizing the South," with the indication that "England will follow." The warning given to Spain to "prepare" means, of course, with what force a coalition would be followed by war, and that in that war Spain could not fail to be in some way engaged.

The delegation from Missouri, appointed to represent to the Government at Washington the true grievances, present and future, in that State, arrived here from Europe, yesterday afternoon. From the telegraphic summary of her address, it was limited in the Proclamation of that State to what are called natural boundaries. If the Union men of Missouri, sweeping all the States on the Western line of the Mississippi, from Illinois to Louisiana, and uniting to the Atlantic States, by way of Louisville, Nashville and Atlanta, have not been lacking in zeal and energy, they have been unfortunate in the failure of their efforts to secure the co-operation between the border and these interior States, which was necessary to their success. The Missouri delegation will be heard with interest.

THE REBELLION.

From the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 30th inst., we learn that Gen. GILMORE'S batteries, after three hours' silence, had commenced working again, and kept up a slow fire against the trains of Fort Sumter. The same paper reports that the Government's forces had burned the railroad bridge at Carter's Station, twenty miles from Manassas Junction, and were retreating toward Abbeyville, followed by the rebel cavalry. Affairs on the Rapidan were reported quiet on the 30th, but considerable anxiety was expressed for the safety of Lee's army, in case Gen. MEADE should attack, because of its greatly decreased strength.

Advices from Gen. ROSECRANS to Tuesday afternoon state that the attention at Chattanooga is undimished. Our army is in a strong defensive position.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Monday states that fifteen thousand troops are to be sent forward to Gen. ROSECRANS immediately from that place. The detachment which reported from the Indian Expedition is expected to make a part of this force. The Thirty-third New-Jersey regiment left Indianapolis on Tuesday, *en route* for Chattanooga.

The *Herald* publishes at Madrid, advices to the Spanish Government to "prepare for events that are likely to speedily arise in connection with the American war," adding, as the ground of its advice, that "France is on the eve of recognizing the South," with the indication that "England will follow." The warning given to Spain to "prepare" means, of course, with what force a coalition would be followed by war, and that in that war Spain could not fail to be in some way engaged.

The delegation from Missouri, appointed to represent to the Government at Washington the true grievances, present and future, in that State, arrived here from Europe, yesterday afternoon. From the telegraphic summary of her address, it was limited in the Proclamation of that State to what are called natural boundaries. If the Union men of Missouri, sweeping all the States on the Western line of the Mississippi, from Illinois to Louisiana, and uniting to the Atlantic States, by way of Louisville, Nashville and Atlanta, have not been lacking in zeal and energy, they have been unfortunate in the failure of their efforts to secure the co-operation between the border and these interior States, which was necessary to their success. The Missouri delegation will be heard with interest.

THE MISSOURI GRIEVANCES.

Interview of the Delegation with President Lincoln—An Address Showing the Necessity of a Change of Local Rule—The Removal of Gen. Schofield Requested—The Candidates for Governor—Loyalty and Disloyalty.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The Missouri Delegation called upon President Lincoln to-day by appointment, and presented, through their chairman, Mr. DAVIS, an address complaining alleged grievances and asking for a change of military commander in the Department of the Missouri.

The President received the address and promised to give it careful consideration, and furnish a reply as early as practicable.

A free conversational discussion took place, continuing for several hours. The language on both sides was earnest, though courteous and friendly.

The delegation say, that from the day of Gen. SCHOFIELD's accession to the command of the Department, matters have grown worse and worse in Missouri, till now they are in a more terrible condition than they have been at any time since the outbreak of the rebellion.

They, therefore, respectfully pray the President to send another General to command that Department, and if they do not overstep the bounds of propriety, they ask that the commander sent there be Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

They believe that Gen. BUTLER's presence there would restore order and peace to the people in less than sixty days. He would be received by their people with rejoicing, and they would once more be permitted to feel that "loyalty" is to govern in Missouri.

They entreat the President to observe that in their United State the conflict is between "loyalty and disloyalty." It is impossible that both should rule there. One or the other must go down.

They say that if the President refuses their request, they return to their homes only to depart (in consequence of that refusal), a more active and resolute prosecution of Union men, and to feel that while Maryland can rejoice in the protection of the Government of the Union, Missouri is still to be the victim of a "pro-slavery conservatism," which blasts wherever it reigns.

The address concludes as follows:

"We ask only justice and protection to our suffering people. If they are to suffer hereafter as now and as in time past, the world will remember that they are not responsible for the gloomy page in Missouri's history which may have to record the impotent efforts of her harrassed, but still loyal men, to defend themselves, their families, and their homes, against their disloyal and murderous assailants."

The address is signed by the seventy persons comprising the Committee, who say they have endeavored carefully to avoid exaggeration and to speak the simple truth.

Among other things they ask the immediate restoration of the military control of Missouri to the hands of the National officers and troops, and the entire discharge of all the enrolled militia of the State from any further service at the arbitrary will of Gov. GAMBLE; and further, that in place of Gen. SCHOFIELD, a department commander be assigned to the Department of Missouri, whose sympathies will be with Missouri's loyal and suffering people, and not with Slavery and Pro-Slavery mob.

They say that Gen. SCHOFIELD has disappointed their just expectations by identifying himself with Gov. GAMBLE's administration, and that his policy has been, as they believe, shaped to conform with Gov. GAMBLE's Pro-Slavery and conservative views.

Obituary.

FRANCIS J. GRUND.

The sudden death of Francis J. Grund in Philadelphia is announced, and the circumstances are thus stated to a dispatch received in this City yesterday, dated at Philadelphia, Sept. 30:

"Last evening as the procession went out to serenade Gen. McClellan, they passed the house of Francis J. Grund, recently editor of the Philadelphia *Age*, when many persons in the assemblage began to express their disgust at his political views. Unkind speech in this city by grooning and hooting Mr. Grund, apprehending mob violence, started for the police station, for the purpose of obtaining a force to protect his house. On arriving there he appeared exhausted, and requested that a physician might be sent for immediately. He was evidently laboring under severe illness. The physician, on examining the symptoms of the attack, pronounced the case hopeless. Mr. Grund expired a few moments afterward."

Mr. Grund is said to have been a Prussian by birth. For a number of years he has resided in Philadelphia, and last Winter accepted an editorial position on a paper then established there, called the *Age*. He became so disgusted with the Copperhead proclivities of the journal that he left it, and came out decidedly in favor of the war and of the Government. On Monday evening he made an elaborate speech in Philadelphia, defining his position. During Mr. Buchanan's Administration Mr. Grund held the position of Consul at Havre, and while Mr. Webster was Secretary of State he acted as translator in his Department.

DR. MALHIE AND THE UNION LEAGUE.—The Rev. Dr. MALHIE, of London, who brought to this country the address of the 4,000 Protestant clergymen of England and France sustaining the loyal cause, will visit the rooms of the Union League Club, this evening, and probably say a farewell word.

A RUSSIAN SEAMAN DROWNED.—The body of RUSSLOW CHAMBOROFF, the Russian sailor who was drowned by falling overboard from one of the Russian war-ships in the harbor, on Monday night, has been recovered. Verdict on inquest of accidental drowning. The deceased was 24 years of age.

MORE VICTORIES.—The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines seem to be carrying off the palm at all the State Fairs this Fall. In addition to the numerous triumphs already announced, they have just been awarded the three highest premiums at the great Michigan State Fair at Kalamazoo, and at Mechanics Institute Fair at Easton, Penn.—*World*.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a masterful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both political and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To ANY one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To ANY one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Gottschalk.

The celebrated Pianist, says of them

"I have examined with GREAT CARE Mr. WM. B. Bradbury's NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, and it is my opinion that they are VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS.

"I have especially remarked their THOROUGH WORKMANSHIP, and the power, purity, richness and EQUALITY of their tone. I recommend, therefore, these instruments to the public in general, and doubt not of their success.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK."

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.

The most eminent of the musical profession of New-York have also given the most unqualified testimonials in favor of these instruments.

WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st.

French China.

DINNER SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TEA SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TOILET SETS, richly decorated or plain.
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO'S Importers,
No. 340 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Returned to the City.

Dr. B. O. PERRY, the Dermatologist, formerly of No. 49 Winter-st., Boston, can now be consulted at his Office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all diseases of the Scalp, Loss of Hair, Premature Blanching, Moth, Freckles, and all discolorations of the skin.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and Patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., Office Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—J. ROSE & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair. Harry's Trichopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, 2d. Nicholas Hotel. Sold by Druggists generally.

Kendall's Ambeline FOR THE HAIR.
Kendall's Ambeline
Kendall's Ambeline
Kendall's Ambeline
Kendall's Ambeline
Kendall's Ambeline
Kendall's Ambeline

Is a rare compound of scientific principles, extracted from Flowers, Roots and Herbs, for the fastening and BEAUTIFYING of the Hair. Price $1 per box of two bottles. Prepared only by KENDALL & HAMMERTON, No. 205 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

Gold Pens.—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Brandreth's Pills.—New Style, changed from one box to one thousand, ready. Observe "B. BRANDRETH" in white letters on Government stamp. Principal office Brandreth House; also sold at No. 6 Union-square, and by all dealers.

Wanted.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is the best Truss in the world—CURES RUPTURE. Can be procured on the BANK or cash. 90-warrant it to cure. Hernia radically. Call and examine.
GREGORY & CO., No. 630 Broadway.

Hicks & Ushpery, No. 459 Broadway,
Last side, 2 doors below Broome-st.,
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the World; the only reliable and perfect Dye Known. Instantaneous and Harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens,
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Children's Hats.—A CASE OF FRENCH GOODS, OPEN THIS DAY, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The Original Blondes—Magnolia and Medicated Vapor Baths, at Nos. 6 and 8 4th-st., near the Cooper Union; are the greatest luxuries of the season. Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 81 Dey-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

CORNELIUS—CHENEY.—In St. John's Church, Canterbury, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, by Rev. George Seabury, assisted by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, of Brooklyn, Chauncey FREDERICK CORNELIUS and ANNA PEARSON, adopted daughter of James W. Cheney, all of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

GARDNER—RAMSEY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, by Rev. E. C. Flagg, Rector of the Church of the Resurrection, BENJAMIN B. GARDNER and REBECCA A., eldest daughter of William G. Ramsey, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

HUNBARD—LIPPIATT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, by the Rev. Henry Blanchard, SAMUEL W. HUNBARD and ADELIA A. LIPPIATT, all of Brooklyn.

MCKEON—GUILDEN.—By Rev. A. Stillard, assisted by Rev. C. H. Read, at the residence of Dr. Guilden, West Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 29, by Rev. P. MCKEON, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Glen Ukire, Wm. and Miss JEANETTE A. GUILDEN, of West Troy.

WHEELER—RUGGLES.—In Rochester, Mass., on Monday, Sept. 28, by Rev. Edwin Leonard, HANSON H. WHEELER, of Brooklyn, and EMMA J., daughter of Hon. Jas. Ruggles, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

AUSTEN.—At his late residence, on Staten Island, on Monday, Sept. 28, DAVID AUSTEN, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from Grace CHURCH, on Thursday morning, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

BERRIEN.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 26, after a short illness, ISABELLA C., daughter of Sarah A. and John Berrien, aged 20 years and 8 months.

BENEDICT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, the infant daughter of David H. and Joanna Debevoise, aged 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 1, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 94 PRO-SPECT-ST., Brooklyn.

Chicago papers please copy.

DEWEL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, of diphtheria, MARY ALISON, youngest child of George and Mary Dewey, aged 3 years and 1 month.

Funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from No. 1 Clermont-av., near Myrtle.

MILLER.—On Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 30, MARY F., daughter of James A. and Jane A. Miller, aged 3 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. M. Durando, No. 42 East 20th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, Oct. 1, at 1 o'clock.

MERKA.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, after a long illness, FRANCES RAMONA, daughter of the late Ricardo M. and Adelina Merka, aged 3 years, 10 months and 3 days.

Her funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, Oct. 1, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 76 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

PEARCE.—On Germantown, W. T., on Tuesday, Sept. 24, Mrs. H. J. E. PEARCE, widow of the late Waldo V. Peirce, Esq., of Bangor, Me., aged 56 years.

PEARSALL.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 27, PEARSON PEARSALL, widow of Thomas C. Pearsall, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and acquaintances, and those of her son, Edward Pearsall, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 1, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 3 Waverley place, without further invitation.

HOBART.—In Fort Lee, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 29, EVALINE D., youngest child of Catherine and John M. Hodges, aged 7 months and 13 days.

Carriages will be waiting at the foot of Spring-st. on Thursday, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

RITCHIE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, MARY E., wife of Joseph J. Ritchie, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 318 West 20th-st., on Friday, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—In Princeton, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 24, Mrs. CLARISSA P. SMITH, wife of Rev. David M. Smith, in the 75th year of her age.

TOTTEN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 29, WILLIAM SMITH, infant son of Abraham W. and Sarah Lavinia Totten, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on the afternoon of Thursday, Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, at Dutchkills, L. I.

VAN BIARCOM.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 30, LUCY SUTTON, youngest child of A. Lines and Abbie H. Van Biarcom, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day afternoon, Oct. 1, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 84 Morton-st., Williamsburgh.

WHEELER.—On Tuesday, Sept 29, HARRIET H., wife of John C. Wheeler, and eldest daughter of R. R. Throckmorton, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Thursday,) Oct. 1, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, east side of 6th-av., one door above 42d-st., without further invitation.

ZIMMERMAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 29, MARIA LOUISA ZIMMERMANN, widow of the late John C. Zimmermann, Senior, of this City.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Benjamin Tomes, are invited to attend her funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., on Friday morning, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 511.—Sept. 30, 1863.
51, 13, 46, 49, 69, 53, 52, 45, 75, 35, 18, 6.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 513.—Sept. 30, 1863.
38, 45, 14, 74, 30, 41, 32, 48, 78, 42, 50, 1, 59, 56, 19, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge, by address'g us either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

PLEASE examine our prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

Blotches, Freckles and Pimples are immediately eradicated by a few applications of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Thousands now use it, and many state it is worth $5 per bottle. It also makes the hands soft and white. Only 25 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS OR STUDS.
Red, White and Black; engraved, with initials, 75c. per pair, will be sent free on receipt of the price by mail. For sale by WM. E. WELLING, manufacturer of ivory goods, No. 207 Canal-st., New-York, sign of the Golden Elephant. P. S.—A liberal discount to the trade.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE. OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," &c. &c. &c.
NO. 618
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FOUR YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated my both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I can hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evinces the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is so skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with great pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel wonderfully relieved.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 28 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. VON EISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but has restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON EISENBERG's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 265 34-st.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, by which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivalled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN SAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with painful deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a cool state of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

EIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 16 Fulton-st., Greenpoint.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great success performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 618 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HILTON'S
INSOLUBLE CEMENT,
Is Insoluble in Water or Oil.

It is in a Liquid Form; is easily applied as common paste, and is always ready for use. It is universal in its applications, and all articles mended with it will be as firmly united as by natural cohesion.

It is perfect in its operation when applied to Woodwork of every description.

Leather in all shapes, even if filled with oil.

Crockery of all kinds.

Jewelry, when a cement is needed, and it is used in many cases instead of solder.

It is invaluable in all the useful arts, where an adhesive substance is needed.

It is an indispensable article for every household, and no housekeeper would be without it after once using it.

Boot makers using machines will find this Cement the only sure thing for cementing the channels.

The public have long wanted an article simple and easy of application, which would not only repair the many accidents that are constantly occurring in the performance of daily duties, but would also be useful in all the various emergencies where an adhesive substance is required.

The Proprietors of HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT therefore simply assert

That it is a useful discovery.

That it is indispensably valuable; and one of the best aids to economy that the inventive genius of the age has produced.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT is a scientific preparation, and the legitimate result of years of study, assisted by practical experiments. Nothing like it has ever before been offered to the public, and it is now offered with the firm conviction that *its merits will give it an unrivaled reputation wherever it may become known.*

"This excellent article, long advertised in our columns, is a perfect cure-all-cause for putting together and keeping that that which accident or time has severed. Once applied to a broken joint of furniture, a fractured dish or glass, a pair of shoes, or a bit of carpenter's work, it holds the parts together with an invincible tenacity which spells a new crank anywhere but in that particular spot. It is thoroughly insoluble, as it claims to be."—*N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 2, 1863.*

"During our long experience as a newspaper publisher, we have had frequent occasion to speak editorially of various medical and mechanical preparations; but, as our readers will bear witness, we have never recommended the use of any article loudly or unadvisedly. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a preparation—and a very excellent preparation, too—which we have used on circumstances required, for more than a year past; and we can truly say that it possesses greater merits even than are claimed for it by its enterprising proprietors.

This cement should be found, and soon will be found, in every house, factory, workshop and counting-room in the country. Certainly no article of the kind has ever been introduced to the public which has so suddenly acquired a widespread notoriety as the Insoluble Cement. To enumerate all the purposes for which it can be successfully used, would occupy more space than we could spare in this department of the paper. Read their advertisement, and, after you have read it, straightway go and purchase a liberal supply of the Insoluble Cement. Depend upon it, after having given the preparation a fair trial, you will never consent to be without it."—*Providence General Advertiser, Aug. 1, 1863.*

REMEMBER
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is in a Liquid form, and as easily applied as common paste.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is Insoluble in Water or Oil.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Will Adhere Oily Substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages, 2 ounces to 100 pounds.

For sale everywhere.

M. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 128 William-st., Sole Agents for New-York.

For sale by CROSBY, BUTTERFIELD & HAVEN, Calorie Engine and Shoe Machine Depot, No. 32 Dey-st.

FROM P. L. CAGWIN,
PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill.

DEAR SIR: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned. It would take, to effect a cure, I can say that I am entirely satisfied in the kind of treatment which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable ease, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Watt replied to me on his experience, has been borne out so far. My ear trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before,) and feel like it.

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many, with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those, who in time past, may like myself, have suffered by it, will feeling I wish, sincerely at this time, to add and commend you in my humble sphere as high and deserved position amongst us in your profession. I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I have highly esteem'd for you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me, Yours, very sincerely,

JOLIET, Ill., July 21, 1863. F. L. CAGWIN.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D., PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

FONDA, N. Y., April 20, 1863.

F. L. Cagwin, Esq.,

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of April 13 to-day. I am exceedingly busy, and have been for some time very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing was impaired in the highest degree. Under these circumstances I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. He has fully restored me. I hear well; the disease and the discharge have been removed, and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of health, and a flow of spirits, while my fears were that stopping the discharge would prove detrimental or dangerous.

I esteem, or rather have learned to esteem, Dr. Lighthill—for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient—as a gentleman and a man of science, to whom the highest confidence may be placed. Yours, very truly,

JOHN NOTT.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Catarrh for many years, which produced the usual disagreeable effects. I consulted Dr. Lighthill about nine or ten months since, and at once placed myself under his care. I am now entirely free from Catarrh. my throat is perfectly healthy, and my health is very much improved.

JOHN SAYLOR, No. 28 7th-st.

Office Erie Railroad, foot of Duane-st.

Dr. Lighthill can be consulted on *Deafness, Catarrh, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear*, and all cases and chronic diseases of the Ear and Throat, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., at his office,
No. 24 St. MARK'S PLACE.

GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE IS, WITHout exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; equally celebrated is GOURAUD'S MEDICATED SOAP, for curing pimples, freckles, sallowness, chaps, roughness &c. POUDRE SUBTILE removes hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White and Hair Gloss—unfailing success during a period of a quarter of a century has fully established the excellency of GOURAUD'S preparations. They can be found at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S new and splendid depot, No. 453 Broadway, near Grand—removed from No. 67 Walker-st.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE YORKE Of the old masters now being published, designed to meet the growing classical taste which is replacing in the Albums the trash so extensively thrown on the market. Wholesale and retail at GEO. P. MOLLESON & CO.'S Photographic Publishers, No. 724 Canal-st.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., GOOD AND CHEAP, AT WILLARD'S, No. 344 Hudson-st., Corner Houston.

A SUBSTITUTE.—WANTED, AN ACCEPTable substitute, for whom a liberal price will be paid. Apply at No. 42 Pine-st., in the basement.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HILLARD'S READERS.

NEW SERIES—JUST PUBLISHED.

HILLARD'S SIXTH READER.
HILLARD'S FIFTH READER.
} With an original treatise on elocution by Prof. Mark Bailey, A. M.

HILLARD'S INTERMEDIATE READER, ILLUSTRATED.
HILLARD'S FOURTH READER, ILLUSTRATED.
HILLARD'S THIRD (PRIMARY) READER, ILLUSTRATED.
HILLARD'S SECOND (PRIMARY) READER, ILLUSTRATED.
HILLARD'S FIRST (PRIMARY) READER, ILLUSTRATED.

In the Fourth, Intermediate, Fifth, and SIXTH Readers A FEW OF THE MOST APPROVED selections in the compiler's former series are reproduced, but the selections for the most part are derived from other sources, and the examination of English literature has been very extensive to find a variety of pieces of intrinsic worth and permanent merit.

Great care has been taken to select APPROPRIATE, JUDICIOUS and SUGGESTIVE pieces, as I feel the different numbers of the NEW SERIES should be GRADUALLY ADAPTED to the capacity of the classes for which they are designed.

School Officers and Teachers are invited to address the publishers.

Copies of the books will be furnished to teachers and school officers for examination, or they will be sent by mail on receipt of the postage, which is for the Sixth, 36 cents; Fifth, 30 cents; Fourth, 25 cents; Third Primary, 12 cents; Second Primary, 8 cents; and First Primary, 6 cents.

The publication of the Old Series will be continued as heretofore.

BREWER & TILESTON,
No. 131 Washington-st., Boston.

LADIES' PARISIAN FASHIONS

FOR FALL,

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE BOOK OF FASHION,

FRANK LESLIE'S

LADY'S MAGAZINE,

containing

150 NEW FASHION PLATES

every month.

Price 25 cents, at all Bookstores and News Depots.

STRAIGHT FORWARD.

READ

LINCOLN'S LETTERS

ON NATIONAL QUESTIONS.

I. To General McClellan.
II. To Horace Greeley.
III. To Fernando Wood.
IV. To the Albany Committee.
V. To Governor Seymour.
VI. To the Springfield Republican.
VII. To Erastus Corning and others.

These Letters, written in the quaint and figurative style of the President, upon questions of the gravest interest to every American, are so well put, so plain, and so genuine, that it is believed they will be accepted and preserved in this permanent form by every loyal man.

Price, post-paid, 5 cents; two copies, 10 cents. 25 copies received. Sold by all News Agents.

H. B. LLOYD & CO.,
Publishers, No. 81 John-st.

YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR NOVEMBER,
PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

Among its contents will be found: A Swell's Stratagem—Fashionable Varieties Nos. 1 and 2—Jonathan's Ship Hash—A Modern Bird—On Draft—Questions for the Volunteer's Home—Mother Goose's Nursery Lectures—The Dear Artless Creatures—Uncle Sam's Advice to Seward and Chase—A Heavy Swell—A "Tight" Rope Dancer—First Principles—Very Likely.

BRIM FULL OF FUN AND HUMOR.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 30 Nassau-st.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,

Nos. 123 and 125 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer to wholesale buyers, on favorable terms:
BLANK BOOKS in great variety.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Extensive line!
DIARIES FOR 1864—seventy different sizes and styles.
The above all of their own well-known manufacture.
Also, a full stock of
SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
JUVENILES AND TOY BOOKS.
All at the lowest market prices.

THE SECOND BOOK
OF
THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE,
IS IN PRESS AND WILL BE
PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS
BY
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE.—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published, in a very neat volume of 12mo. cloth gilt, with 10 plates from original drawings, for $1 25, by mail, securely enveloped, $1 50.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 20 Ann-st.

POLITICAL.

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Secretary of State,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
of Westchester.
For Comptroller,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
of Chemung.
For Attorney-General,
JOHN CochRANE,
of New-York.
For State Engineer,
GEORGE W. SCHUYLER,
of Saratoga.
For Surveyor,
WILLIAM S. TAYLOR,
of Onondaga.
For Canal Commissioner,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
of Albany.
For Inspector of State Prisons,
JAMES A. BATES,
of Steuben.
For Judge of the Court of Appeals,
HENRY E. SELDEN,
of Monroe.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
No. 76 Trinity Buildings.

A GRAND MASS MEETING
IN HONOR OF THE
MISSOURI DELEGATION,
will be held under the auspices of the
UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
in the large hall of the
COOPER INSTITUTE.

The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:
Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Hon. CHAS. P. JOHNSON,
Hon. EMIL FRATORIUS, of Missouri,
Gen. BEN. LOAN,
Maj. CHAS. D. DRAKE,
Hon. JAMES M. ——, of Kansas,
Hon. C. EBERLY, Esq.,
Dr. F. SCHUTZ,
CHARLES GOEPP, Esq.
THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,
THEODOR G. CLAUDIUS, Chairman.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—THE BOOKS of the Union Association of this Ward will be open on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M., and 2 to 5 P. M. on SATURDAY. All Union-loving loyal citizens of the above Ward are requested to subscribe their names to the roll of said Association. By order of
ADNAH UNDERHILL, President.
ROBERT PATERSON, Secretary.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH
AND DISEASES OF THE
EAR AND THROAT.

Dr. LIGHTHILL, author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c.,

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, OCTOBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON
MOUNTS AND SHORE TO COLE HARBOR

The steamer METAMORA, Capt. [illegible], will leave Robinson-st., Pier New-York, for Red Bank and intermediate landings as follows:

METAMORA, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 3, 2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 5, 6 A.M.
Monday, Oct. 5, 2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 6, 6 A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 6, 2½ P.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 7, 6 A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 8, 2½ P.M.	Friday, Oct. 9, 6 A.M.
Friday, Oct. 9, 2½ P.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10, 6 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 10, 2½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 12, 6 A.M.
Monday, Oct. 12, 2½ P.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 13, 6 A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 13, 2½ P.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 14, 6 A.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 2½ P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 15, 6 A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 15, 3 P.M.	Friday, Oct. 16, 6 A.M.
Friday, Oct. 16, 3 P.M.	Saturday, Oct. 17, 6 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 17, 3 P.M.	Monday, Oct. 19, 6 A.M.
Monday, Oct. 19, 3 P.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 20, 6 A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 20, 3 P.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 21, 6 A.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 21, 3 P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 22, 6 A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 22, 3 P.M.	Friday, Oct. 23, 6 A.M.
Friday, Oct. 23, 10½ A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 24, 8 P.M.

River Fare, in all cases, 10 cents.

OCTOBER, 1863.
LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.
STEAMER HELEN, Capt. J. P. COLLINS.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, Oct. 1, 7½ A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 1, 2½ P.M.
Friday, Oct. 2, 7½ A.M.	Friday, Oct. 2, 2½ P.M.
Saturday, Oct. 3, 7½ A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 3, 2 P.M.
Monday, Oct. 5, 8 A.M.	Monday, Oct. 5, 2 P.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 6, 8 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 6, 2 P.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 7, 8 A.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 7, 2 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 8, 8 A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 8, 2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 9, 8 A.M.	Friday, Oct. 9, 2 P.M.
Saturday, Oct. 10, 8 A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10, 2 P.M.
Monday, Oct. 12, 8 A.M.	Monday, Oct. 12, 2 P.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 13, 8 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 13, 2 P.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 8 A.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 14, 2 P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 15, 8 A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 15, 2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 16, 8 A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 17, 12 M.
Monday, Oct. 19, 10 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 20, 2 P.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 20, 10 A.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 21, 2 P.M.
Friday, Oct. 23, 10 A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 24, 8 P.M.
Monday, Oct. 26, 10 A.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 27, 6½ A.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 28, 8 A.M.	Thursday, Oct. 29, 1½ A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 29, 8 A.M.	Friday, Oct. 30, 8 A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 31, 8 A.M.	

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.

The steamer THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARNOT, Jr., will leave New-York, foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P.M., and HUDSON, Saturday, will leave Rondout every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., landing at Newburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie each way. The CORNELL will commence running on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1863.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 5 P.M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P.M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Passenger Saloons are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by gentlemanly and experienced officers.

New-York, May 18, 1863.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL, will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 4 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Tivoli and Hudson, at 6 P.M. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10 A. M. Fare to Yonkers 20c.; fare to West Point and Newburgh, 75c.; to Poughkeepsie, $1; to Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, $1 25; to Albany, $1 50. Connecting with New-York Central and Northern Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—The Consolidated Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

STEAMER MATTAWAN WILL LEAVE Robertson-st. Pier daily, Sunday excepted, at 3 P. M. for Keyport. Returning, leave Keyport at 8 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
P. M.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A.M., and 4:15 and 6 P.M.	7:22, 10:27 A.M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P.M.
Troy and Albany, (with 10:30 P.M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked to the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Leaves James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. Mail train for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. Express Train, stopping at Jamaica, Hinsdale, Jerusalem, and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., (from 34th-st.,) stopping at all stations. Fare for the train or excursion trains. For Syosset (on Sundays,) at 6:15 P. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A.M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A.M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A.M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
1 P.M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P.M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not stop to Dunkirk.
7 P.M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:45 A. M., and Long Branch at 10:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., every evening (except Saturday) at 5 o'clock, and at 3 P.M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863, trains on this road will arrive and depart from foot of Barclay-st., New-York, via Hoboken. Important changes in running time will be made on that date, for which see bills.
J. B. JASSINGER, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, 10:30 A. M.; for Dover Plains, 10:30 A. M. & 4 P. M.; for Croton Falls, 9:45, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For other trains, see time-tables.
JOHN BURCHELL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Chambers-st. Ferry, New-York, at 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M. & 4:30 P. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sundays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Tickets for these Excursions are now for sale at the office of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. For description of the routes, and further information, apply at the office, foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. F. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 317 Canal-st.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unsurpassed for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and 210 Greenwich-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of her splendid steamers from each port every Saturday.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, [illegible]
Steamer [illegible], Commander, [illegible], Oct. 3
LOUISIANA, [illegible], Brewster, [illegible], Oct. 10
VIRGINIA, [illegible], Lott Green, Oct. 17
CAROLINA, [illegible], [illegible], Oct. 24

These steamers have been built with the highest class of the Chief Surveyor to Lloyd's Underwriters Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up in first, second, and third-class passage, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ..... $75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage ..... 35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NEW BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CHINA, Saturday, leave New-York Wednesday, Oct. 7.
EUROPA, Saturday, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 14.
PERSIA, leave New-York Wednesday, Oct. 21.
AFRICA, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 28.
SCOTIA, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ..... $120 to $150
Second Cabin Passage ..... 60 to 80
Steerage 30

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ..... $110 to $130
Second Cabin Passage ..... 60 to 80
Steerage 30

Payable in gold; or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each vessel carries a surgeon on board.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,200 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ANGLIA
will sail from BOSTON for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Oct. 10.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin $80
Intermediate 60
Steerage 30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $35, $40. Also, Return Tickets.

For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 21 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

STEAM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... Saturday ..... Oct. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... Saturday ..... Oct. 10
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday ..... Oct. 17
and every succeeding Saturday, at Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin to Liverpool	$100
First cabin to Londonderry	100
First cabin to Paris	120
First cabin to Hamburg	120
Steerage to Liverpool	35
Steerage to Londonderry	35
Steerage to Paris	40
Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $100. Steerage $28. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's fine-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
AMERICA,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued to bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON.
The splendid British iron steamship
CELIA,
2,000 tons,
Capt. G. C. SMITH,
will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., for LONDON DIRECT.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin $80
Second Cabin 50
Steerage 30

PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.
For passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the Office, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 56 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS'S LINE, VIA PANAMA, FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.
N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
To sail on
SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The new side-wheel United States mail steamship
EVENING STAR,
WILLIAM H. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans, SATURDAY, Oct. 31.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. HAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINELANDER, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
Ship MONARCH OF THE SEA, sails Oct. 1.
For London—Line.
Ship VILLA FRANCA, sails Oct. 8.
For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, at the very lowest possible rates, apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—TO SAIL on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.—The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR. Commander, [illegible], will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans SATURDAY, Oct. 17. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES H. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. G. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 2.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. R. MOSES, Notary Public, No. 308 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

EXHIBITION ROOMS, No. 301 Centre-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between GEO. E. JACKSON, LAWRENCE TAYLOR and JAMES J. BURNET, under the firm of GEO. E. JACKSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
GEO. E. JACKSON,
LAWRENCE TAYLOR,
JAMES J. BURNET.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name of GEO. E. JACKSON, BURNET & CO., succeeding the late firm of Geo. E. Jackson & Co.

GEO. E. JACKSON,	JAMES J. BURNET,
GEO. H. JACKSON,	GILBERT J. BURNET,
J. B. JACKSON,	EDWARD V. BURKE.

New-York, Sept. 30, 1863. No. 56 Wall-st.

THE FIRM OF DE FORREST & PALMER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. F. H. PALMER will sign in liquidation.
T. L. DE FORREST,
F. H. PALMER.

The undersigned will continue the stock and Note business in his own name at No. 56 Wall-st., as heretofore.
F. H. PALMER.

New-York, Sept. 30, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Stock, Commission and Insurance business, under the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO., office No. 2 Broad-st.
EDWARD D. GARESCHE,
CHARLES J. MINTON.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1863. EDWARD K. WILLARD.

No. 23 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a commission and forwarding business, under the name of LAYTON & RAYMOND.
EDWIN J. LAYTON,
S. MORGAN RAYMOND.

MILITARY.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Committee hereby announce that they have their office at the Supreme Court Rooms, Nos. 11 and 13 Duane-st., up stairs, and that said office will be open daily at 9 o'clock A. M. until the business for which the Committee was organized is disposed of.

The Committee also give notice that applications for the payment of substitutes or relief money will be entertained until the District Board of Enrollment have examined and accepted the persons drafted into the United States service, under the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

The certificate of exemption by the District Board of Enrollment must be presented to this committee.

The following duties and conditions have been adopted for relief to drafted persons in indigent circumstances, who have families dependent upon them for support:

I. The term "citizen," employed in the fourth and seventh sections of the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, embraces all residents of this City and County liable to draft and service under the Act of Congress.

II. The words "having a family dependent upon him for support," whose meaning is declared by section 4 of the Ordinance aforesaid, and their equivalent as used in the seventh section of said Ordinance, are construed to mean and include the following cases, that is to say:

1. A man having a wife and child or children.
2. A man having a wife only.
3. A man having children, whose wife is dead.
4. A man having a parent or parents, or other near relatives, for whom no habitually provides.

This fact will be dependent upon him for support.

III. Drafted persons in indigent circumstances, situated as above, who appear before the Board of Enrollment are from time to time to serve as aforesaid, and actually be mustered into the service of the United States, on applying to this Committee, and satisfying them in regard to the above points, will be furnished with a certificate as provided in the fourth section of the Ordinance, which will entitle their families to the amount of relief in such ordinance expressed, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars, which will be paid by the Comptroller on the warrant of the Chairman of this Committee, as in his judgment, may afford the assistance needed by such families.

IV. In case any such indigent drafted persons whose liability to serve has been determined by the action of the Board of Enrollment as aforesaid, shall not appear at the time of being mustered into the service, a requisition may be made upon it, in the opinion of the Substitute and Relief Committee, a case of peculiar hardship for him to leave them, and to await his return to prevent a suffering within the time of such absence, the Committee may grant relief to such person on their being satisfied in regard to it, and particularly that he has used his best endeavors to obtain a substitute; they will furnish him a certificate to be presented to the Comptroller, who will thereupon pay to the proper officer of the Government the sum necessary to obtain such a substitute from the draft.

V. In all cases of applications for the payment of money to substitutes for the drafted persons hereinafter specified, the Committee will require the following particulars to be given:

POLICEMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residence, giving the Ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The name of the company and regiment, or other military organization within the City and County of New-York to which the applicant belongs, and the date when he became a member of such company and organization, and his present rank.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the commandant of the company to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true; and this certificate must be countersigned by the Colonel or other commanding officer of the regiment or other organization.

VI. The moneys authorized by the ordinance to be paid for substitutes, as above, will be paid to such substitutes respectively, or their duly authorized agents, at the office of the Committee, in person, or else the money will be mailed to them immediately upon their furnishing him with satisfactory evidence of their acceptance and actual muster into the service.

☞ Blank forms of application for relief under the ordinance may be obtained either at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, or at the Committee Rooms, Nos. 11 and 13 Duane-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM E. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee.

CORNELIUS CORSON, } Clerks.
GEO. F. THOMPSON, }

New-York, Sept. 9, 1863.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE ROOM.

Apply to the County Substitute and Relief Committee, Nos. 11 and 13 Duane-st., Supreme Court Rooms, up stairs.

HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 7 P. M.

By order of the Committee,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. E. STEWART, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
CORNELIUS CORSON, } Clerks.
GEO. F. THOMPSON, }

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.

All drafted men in this District who have not yet reported, and all those whose time has been extended, are hereby notified that they must report at the "Headquarters" on or before the 1st day of October, or they will be proceeded against as "Deserters," and will be treated as such.
BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
President Board of Enrollment and Provost-Marshal.
SPENCER KIRBY,
Commissioner Board of Enrollment.
GEORGE F. BOWARD,
Surgeon Board of Enrollment.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 146 Second-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1863.

ALL DRAFTED MEN BELONGING TO THE Second and Third Sub-Districts (Districts and Sixteenth Wards) of the Sixth Congressional District whose names have not been published, and all others who have been held for service and not since reported, are hereby notified to report themselves at the headquarters of this District, No. 146 Second-av., between Sept. 29 and Oct. 3, inclusive.

All such not reporting within such time will be deemed deserters, and be proceeded against accordingly.
JAMES V. FARR,
Provost-Marshal and Pres. of Bd. of Enrollment.
CHARLES A. LA MONT,
Member of Board of Enrollment.
JAMES W. POWELL,
Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD,
No. 425 Broome-st., New-York.

THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, CONvened for the purpose of examining candidates for appointment as Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons to colored troops, meet daily at No. 425 Broome-st.

Candidates for examination are requested to present themselves between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

LINE OFFICERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for regiments now in the field; gentlemen who have had experience, and can furnish satisfactory references to character, capability, &c., can be mustered in at once, and paid from the date thereof, by applying at No. 401 Broadway, fourth floor, of Major D. C. VAUGHAN.

EXEMPTS.—DRAFTED EXEMPTS CAN HAVE their papers prepared at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE.—Morris stock, 15¾ hands, perfectly sound and kind, beautifully formed, long coils, with high life and fine action, good travellers, with great bottom and endurance in use of a gentleman and his family, and not sold for any fault. Inquire of WM. S. BARBOUR, Office Ætna Insurance Co., No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROAD IRON WANTED.—ANY PARties having light rails, which they will sell for railroad bonds, can find a purchaser, by addressing ENGINEER, care of Thomas Cousins, No. 239 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FIRE OPERA.
Director ..... MAX MARETZEK
EVENING NIGHT.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 5, 1863,
FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
When will be presented
Donizetti's opera in three acts, of
ROBERTO DEVEREUX.
The principal characters will be sustained by
MADAME FORFINE HEDOUI,
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
SIGNOR FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
SIGNOR FERDINANDO BELLINI.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. ..... ROBERT DEVEREUX
FRIDAY, OCT. 9 ..... RIGOLETTO
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, (Extraordinary) NORMA
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
The Box Office of the Academy is now open, where subscriptions are received for twelve nights.
SALE OF TICKETS.
The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above-named representations will commence
THIS MORNING
at the Box Office of the Academy, at Bent & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Bent & Anthony's, stationers, corner Nassau and Pine sts., from 9 A. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Late Wallack's, corner of Broome-st. and Broadway.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,)
Positively last night of the grand Pantomime of the
GREEN MONSTER AND WHITE KNIGHT,
together with the magnificent ballet of the
VIVANDIERE.
Also, a fine classical exhibition entitled
THE ROMAN GLADIATORS.
And a beautiful pantomime on the
TIGHT ROPE.
Commence at 8; terminating at 10½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
The Management desires to announce that, owing to Mr. BOOTH'S engagement at this Theatre for the present Fall season being by circumstances limited to four weeks, he will be unable to repeat his several great roles, as usual. As so many friends and admirers may desire to know in advance the nights on which the principal characters will be represented, the Management announces a list of the several characters in which he will appear during the week, and the nights devoted to each character:
THURSDAY, (To-night) ..... HAMLET
FRIDAY, Booth's tragedy ..... RICHARD III.
SATURDAY ..... RICHARD III.
Mr. Booth will be sustained by
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
and a powerful company.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SIEBRECHT, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.
BY EMINENT DUSSELDORF ARTISTS.
By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, a collection of valuable and important works of art by the most eminent artists of Dusseldorf, together with some specimens by distinguished French and American painters. In calling attention of connoisseurs, amateurs and the art-loving public to this sale, we would simply state that the collection has been made in every case from the artists themselves by a gentleman of cultivated taste, whose opportunities, from a long-cherished residence at Dusseldorf, enabled him to secure paintings of the highest class, and unsurpassed. Every specimen in the sale may be fairly said to be a chef d'œuvre of the particular artist—the range of subjects including history, landscape, figure, genre, fruit, marine, still life, &c., the principal feature being the presence of the world-renowned painting,
"RETURN OF THE REAPERS," BY BECKER,
which formed one of the leading attractions in the late Mr. Baker's collection of Dusseldorf pictures. In addition, there is a SUPERB FRUIT PIECE, BY PREYER, and examples by

Freyer,	Lenten,	Achenbach,
De Block,	C. M. Wehle,	Meyer von Bremen,
Rubner,	Guillemin,	Kindler,
Schen,	Hoff,	Hildebrandt,
Hopner,	Bayrlen,	Adler,
Hildesmann,	Zever,	Boos,
De Brackeleer,	Hahn,	D'Unker,
Gonzales,	C. Becker,	Engelhardt,
Meyerheim,	Brunner,	Hasche,
Munthe,	Dreyer,	Boser,
Jacobsen,	Klein,	Volkers.

The collection is now on exhibition, and catalogues ready for delivery from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. until sale. Cards admitting to the exhibition can be had on application to that effect. Auctioneers' offices, Nos. 625 and 627 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 1, AT HALF-PAST 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE STOCK SALESROOM, No. 56 WALL-ST.,
For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Empire City F. Ins. Co.	$100	30 Ætna Fire Ins. Co.	$50
10	Merchants' Ins. Co.	50	100 Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.	10
10	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	50	10 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	50
30	Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	50	20 Greenburgh Gas Co.	100
20	Gebhard Fire Ins. Co.	100	25 Merchants' Nat. Bank.	100
200	Cairo City Property	100	25 United States Ins. Co.	25
30	Col. Marine Ins. Co.	100	40 Com'wealth Fire Ins. Co.	100

$6,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad 6 ⅌ cent. 1st Mtge. Bonds.
$5,000 Lee County 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Keokuk City 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$10,000 New-Albany City 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant and Muscatine Railroad 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st Mtge. 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Indiana State Prof. Special Canal 6 ⅌ cent. Stock.
$500 New-York City 6 ⅌ cent. Stock, due 1867.
$3,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, MONDAY, OCT. 5.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 1st day of October, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Sheriff's Yard, Adelaide Dock, Pier 1, North River, the cargo of the wine schooner PRINCE LEOPOLD, consisting of about 350 barrels of spirits turpentine.
E. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, at 7 o'clock.
PRIVATE LIBRARY of valuable and rare American books, comprising a great variety of choice standard works, including a collection of expensive and ILLUSTRATED books on Botany and Horticulture, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, October 2, at 7½ o'clock, their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of elegant household furniture, rosewood Piano, &c., bedding, and glassware, &c., &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting of richly carved rosewood double parlor suites, in crimson and maroon brocatel; do. do. do. in reps; carved rosewood center and side tables; rosewood halstead, mahogany bureau bedsteads, washstands, sofas and chairs, enamelled marble-top cottage suites, tapestry carpets, oak bookcases, chandeliers, oak marble-top tables, gilt French plate and mantel mirrors, best hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding

THE UNION MASS MEETING.

Concluded from First Page.

Stars and Stripes floating over his head; while in the remote background stands a modern Democrat, with large sword rolling down his sheets, big as tarpaulins, because he cannot have the Union as it was. [Laughter and cheers.] And, if you can find an impressible Copperhead woman, I should paint her in the attitude of touching him a crash jewel to wipe away his tears. [Loud laughter and applause.] My friends, a single word more, and that is upon the present aspect of the gigantic struggle in which our Government is engaged. *We are to be successful.* [Cries of "Good."] He who doubts it is a political infidel. He who doubts it must believe that God has deserted our Government and our country. Why, look and see within what limits we have compressed it. At the commencement of this rebellion it held control over more than 800,000 square miles. To-day it has jurisdiction over less than 300,000 miles. [Cheers.] It is a bird's-eye view, geographically, of the rebellion. But as we compress their power into the Gulf States, as we diminish the area over which they hold rule, we diminish in greater ratio the strength of their arms. What has been accomplished? Why, the mighty artery of commerce which leads from inland seas to the Gulf of Mexico is now God's own free highway, over which the commerce of the country again floats unobstructed. [Cheers.] The particular battles and efforts by which that result was secured are fresh in your recollection. A bird's-eye view only is the aspect of the country can satisfy everybody that, within a limited period of time—without the aid of the men of the North who ought to give it—we can crush the rebels in front with arms in their hands—and at the ballot-box crush their sympathizers in the rear. [Loud applause.] And what are the duties devolving upon us to do this? We owe it to the good and true loyal men of the South—men who have been true in evil report, like the gallant Admiral who sits before you. [Cheers.] If there were no other earthly consideration, the good and true men who have stood by us amid all the perils which surrounded them in the rebel States, demand it, and we owe it to them to vindicate their rights as well as our own. We owe it to our gallant armies in the field, to send recruits to them to enable them to bear on our standard until it floats again over every hill of our domain. We owe it to the good mothers and kindhearted sisters, whose husbands and sons have gone forth to the conflict. We owe it to the character of our institutions; because, if they go down, they go down in eternal night, as the last effort of a free Government in the world. [Cheers.] We owe it to all the considerations that accumulate upon us in the ages of the past; we owe it to the unscunted generations of the future, that we, in this day of our country's trial, do our duty like men. And woe to those who fail to do that duty! [Cheers.] We had a class of men in this country in the struggles which resulted in the establishment of this Government known as Tories. They were unspotted patriots compared with these men who trammel the Government to-day. And what did our fathers extinguish drove them from their lots into a distant province in the East. You had a class of men in the War of 1812 that rendered aid and comfort to our enemies. *They were excluded from all offices of civil and* political trust until they ceased to exist as a party. And let me tell you that the men who to-day join hands with the rebels of the South *will hereafter* meet the accumulated judgments that were visited upon the Tories of the Revolution and the Federal party of 1812, and they will go down to their grave in sweet, unhonored and unsung. [Loud cheers.] *I cannot doubt, Mr. President, from the spirit that* pervades this vast meeting, that your State will awake in thunder tones—that she will send a cheering note of victory to encourage our troops in the field, and to discourage the rebels in arms against them; and *I will not for a single moment believe* that on the night which shall crown your elections, but what the cheering fires of liberty will be lighted on along all your hill-tops, and that the sons of freemen will go up along all your valleys—that the old Empire State of New-York has nobly responded to the call of the country. [Prolonged and loud applause.]

SPEECH OF GEN. JOHN COCHRANE.

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE was then introduced amid applause. He thanked the audience for their kind reception. He would speak to-night, not of party but of broad issues. He was for peace, but there are different descriptions of peace. An honorable peace is NOT possible by conciliation. The rebels are determined and united, and, however wrong, they are sincere. There may be doubtful, cold, indifferent men at the North, willing to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. There are none such at the South, and, God helping the Union men, there shall be none at the North. [Cheers.] There is but one democracy. That is the people fighting for the cause of the people. But these gentlemen say they are not for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Nowhere have they declared in their platform for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The two leaders of the party are HORATIO SEYMOUR and FERNANDO WOOD. From the utterances of these men it can be proved that they are favoring the cause of the rebels. Said STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, "Patriotism emanates from the heart, fills the soul, infuses itself into the whole man, and speaks and acts the same language." In this Cooper Institute SEYMOUR said during the campaign which elected him: "With the pending uncertainty as to the purposes of the war, I do not wish to be misunderstood." The purposes of the war were not uncertain. Mr. LINCOLN had said at that time, in his letter to Mr. GARRETT, that the war was for the Union, and that alone. Gen. COCHRANE spoke of the riots that the City had passed through. The persons who placed the public mind in such a state as to render such an outbreak possible, and instigated it, should be held to the bar of public opinion and be punished. [Cheers.] He invoked the acts of the Copperheads of this State to prove that there is no truth in their assertion that they are for a prosecution of the war and the salvation of the country. They are for peace, and peace upon any terms. In a letter written to the London Times, by a man named MAURY, after the defeat of LEE in Maryland, and the fall of Vicksburgh, it was he said that the cause of the South was not looked upon as hopeless. There had been many agencies at work for them. There was a peace party at the North, which would do much to embarrass the National Government and prevent the reinforcement of the army. The peace party was mentioned as one of the agencies to favor the rebellion. They say they are for the war, and yet they prevent the reinforcement of the armies. They say they are against mobs, and yet they were the instigators and leaders of the mob. ("That's so," cheers.) They say they love the soldiers—oh, how much, and yet they refuse them a vote. Gen. COCHRANE concluded as follows: They say we are for subjugation. It is true. We are for subjugation to the last rebel who denies the authority of the Government of the United States. We are for the subjugation of the rebellion, not for the subjugation of the States. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, if I know myself, if I know you, we are for our country, we are against party. We will never ground our arms till that flag again waves over the whole of our territorial extent, and in the enjoyment of our Constitutional glory. We are for the country; the country now; the country as it is and as it ever will be, one and indivisible. [Cheers.] And the miserable, contemptible peace-parasites and Copperheads, they are for party, party, party. Party they will have though the country perish. Party they will save though our ensignia be trampled in the dust. They rise as their country falls. They fall as their country rises.

I had rather be a dog and bay the moon
Than such a Roman!

SPEECH OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

On being introduced was received with the wildest demonstrations of applause. The audience rose to their feet and gave cheer upon cheer as he advanced to the front of the platform. He spoke as follows:

I was invited here this evening, not as a politician, but as a naval officer, to witness this meeting; and it has been most gratifying to me to see the unanimity and Union feeling which prevails here. But I must leave politics to you, fellow-citizens; I meddle not with them in the way of speeches; but I sympathise most sincerely in all the sentiments expressed by the gentlemen who have spoken here this evening. [Applause.] I will endeavor to do my duty on the sea while you do yours on the land. [Great and enthusiastic applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. E. B. WASHBURNE.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, followed in a speech of much vigor and power. He said that he rejoiced in the evidence which he saw before him in the immense auditory of the loyal people of New-York, that they were soon to be redeemed from the thraldom of Copperheads and traitors. [Applause.] The people of the West were looking with the most anxious interest at the result of the coming election in New-York. They believed that the result of the last year's election gave a new lease on the life of the rebellion, and cost our country tens of thousands of precious lives and millions of treasure. The riots had left a blot upon the escutchion of the City and the State which could never be effaced. Those riots were intended as an insurrection and a counter-revolution, and those scoundrels, whom their precious Governor confessed as "friends," were not only rioters, but conspirators as well. He looked to the great and the loyal people of New-York, and declared there that if they did not cast the ban of disloyalty to rest upon them, they must reverse the verdict of a year ago. [Applause.] In Ohio, he said that the traitor VALLANDIGHAM could not succeed; he would be trampled in the dust. After the election he would be no politically dead that he would be like one of the early Governors of New-York, WILLIAM the Testy—there would be scarcely enough left of him to bury. [Laughter.] In Wisconsin the contest was going forward, and they would have a glorious triumph. They were ignoring all partisan feeling, and he had been delighted by the patriotic sentiments of their distinguished Senator (MORGAN) upon that subject. They were rallying all loyal men, all friends of the Union, upon one common platform. In Illinois they had MCCLERNAND, of the Democratic Generals, and the brave JACK LOGAN, [Applause,] and others, standing out upon the glorious platform of Union for a full and hearty support of the Administration in all its efforts to put down the rebellion. And the country must see the glorious result. The speaker related an assertion of Gen. DIX, serving to show that his strong devotion to the Union cause was one of the saving features in the Administration of the lamented BUCHANAN for he sent to New-Orleans, commanding as inferior officer of a revenue vessel, to arrest his superior who was disloyal, concluding his order with the familiar words, "If any one attempts to pull down the flag, shoot him on the spot." Let the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New-York go for the Union, and the rebellion would be substantially at an end, because its leaders now rely upon the Copperheads of the North. There was nothing that could withstand the fervent voices in behalf of this glorious Union of ours, words of sympathy for our noble soldiers and the words of sympathy, support and confidence for our Government. [Applause.]

The Chairman here introduced to the audience Mr. HIRE, Member of Congress from Louisiana, of whose speech the following is a brief synopsis:

SPEECH OF HON. MR. HIRE.

He said that he was from a State that produced loyal men, notwithstanding the unfortunate position into which she had been forced by the rebellion. Thanks be to God, by the efforts of Admiral FARRAGUT and the Generals of the West, they were no longer under the rule of JEFFERSON DAVIS, but could again openly avow their devotion to the Stars and Stripes. Louisiana never seceded from the Union by her own vote. [Applause.] She was a small State, but occupied a position second in importance to none; and for that reason the rebel Government so early endeavored to secure her as a part of the Confederacy, and *with such persistency defended her against the Union* forces. In that State they had no distinction of party—no distinction save the proud and comprehensive one of loyalty and disloyalty. [Applause.] When Union men began to despond there, one fine morning there appeared before the City of New-Orleans eleven vessels bearing the glorious Stars and Stripes, and before they knew who commanded the fleet, a dispatch was sent ashore threatening punishment if any further outrages were perpetrated against those who manifested their love for the old flag. That communication was signed by Admiral FARRAGUT, (cheers,) who had just received such a splendid welcome from the audience he then had the pleasure of addressing. There was one resolution adopted by their united voices to which all loyal people would respond, and that was the one advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war. [Applause.] The joyful responses had already come from Maine, and California had responded by a majority of twenty thousand for her Union candidates. The country looked to New-York to do her duty in the crisis. In Louisiana they were doing a great work under the judicious management of that statesman and soldier, the heroic BANKS. [Applause.] Under it they were rapidly making Union men of every Secessionist, and before January next, he would assure them, that Louisiana would be entirely within the Union and with a loyal, upright, patriotic State Government to assist in carrying out the great powers delegated to the American people by the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] He exhorted them to encourage the soldiers, who, thus encouraged, would march on to victory.

"For gold the merchant plows the main,
The farmer plows the manor;
But glory is the soldier's prize,
The soldier's wealth is honor."

The Meeting Outside.

The meeting outside was a success. Hardly had darkness set in when the sidewalks and streets in the vicinity of the Cooper Institute began to be covered with citizens listening to the band playing National airs, and beholding the display of fireworks, composed of Roman candles, volcanoes, rockets, and the calcium lights, placed at each of the three stands, which made the square from Third-avenue to Broadway, and the adjacent thoroughfares, one glare of light. When the Hall of the Cooper Institute was filled to overflowing, in all parts of the square thousands of people were clustered around the different stands, who exhibited the greatest enthusiasm till 10 o'clock and after. Platform No. 1 was placed on Third-avenue, facing toward Broadway; platform No. 2 was stationed in front of the Bible House, and platform No. 3 was stationed near Fourth-avenue. Banners and transparencies, covered with loyal mottos, and the American colors, were displayed from the various platforms. As to the number of persons present, the nearest approximation that we can arrive at is, that there were four or five acres of people closely packed together.

Stand No. 1.

At about 7½ o'clock the immense audience around this stand were called to order by Mr. WM. H. MCKINNEY, who announced Mr. M. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman. The first speaker was Col. JOSEPH C. HACKSON, of New-Jersey. He said that the people would, in the November election, answer the question whether they would support the soldiers in the field or not—slave labor or free labor—liberty or despotism. He declared the presence of the Russian fleet in our harbor had a moral effect. He felt confident that Russia was our friend, and in the event of a European complication, if American skill were unlawfully interfered with, then the echo of Russian thunder would commingle with the thunders of the Stars and Stripes.

Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, the nominee for Secretary of State, was next introduced.

He said the questions at issue before the country were new, and must be answered with decision. One question was the disruption of the American Union, which loyal men would scout at, involving questions out of which would spring new wars, and also making it necessary to employ a large standing army. The next question was in adopting a policy which must result in disgraceful compromise, which dishonors the nation and drags the flag in the dust. Another question is that presented by the Governor of this State, whether the State of New-York is prepared to assert itself in defiance of National authority. All such questions, and those relating to economy, must be laid aside for the all-absorbing one of the life of the nation. Jealous European Governments and desperate traitors, are watching the strife with the keenest interest, and it only remained for the people of New-York to speak forth their will at the coming election to satisfy all lookers-on as to the result of the Union cause. He prophecied that the latent Union feeling in all parts of the nation would start forth with an overwhelming power if a foreign despot should tread its soil in battle array. As for the success of our armies, he would only point at results; the great artery of the West was open; half of the so-called Southern Confederacy was at our feet, and the remaining half would soon be at our disposal, when the loyalists would again have the old flag to wave over them, and the traitors meet a traitor's doom. Remarking upon the Democratic Press, he declared there had not been published an article expressing fellowship and friendship with our noble soldiers. As for the battle-cry for the November election, in the words of the old hero, ANDREW JACKSON, be "The Federal Union; by the Eternal, it must and shall be preserved."

Speeches of varied eloquence and power were made by Senator LAPHAM, of Clinton County; Capt. CONWAY, of the Hawkins Zouaves; Mr. ROBT. B. ROOSEVELT, Mr. JNO. M. ENGEL, and Mr. F. H. LAMBERT.

Stand No. 2.

This stand bore the follow mottoes: "Sustain our Brave Soldiers!" "Our Country Now and Forever!" "One Union—One Destiny."

Mr. HENRY RICHARD presided, and, in opening the proceedings with a few remarks, introduced

Mr. G. F. STEVENSON, who called on all loyal men to indorse the Union ticket, which was the only ticket in support of the Union and in opposition to the rebellion. The Empire State would support that ticket, and show the Copperheads that they were not to bury in the dust the great tree of liberty, which had been planted by the founders of this great republic. He hoped the proceedings of the night would give a deadly blow to the Copperheads and Secessionists of the South, who had caused the present gigantic rebellion. [Applause.]

Mr. HICKERT followed, and in an effective speech, which elicited rounds of applause, he urged upon all present to let their rallying words be, "Union, Constitution and Liberty now and for evermore."

Mr. JAMES MCCALLAN also made a forcible and short address.

Mr. LEMON was next called upon. He deprecated in strong terms the conduct of Gov. SEYMOUR as inimical to the Union. He conjured those present to sustain the Union and Constitution at all hazards, and come nobly forward to support the Syracuse ticket. He concluded a spirited address, amidst much applause.

After a few other speeches had been heard, the crowd at Stand No. 2 dispersed.

Stand No. 3.

Mr. DAVID R. JACQUES was unanimously elected Chairman at this stand, and upon being introduced, made some very felicitous remarks, in which he set forth the issues involved in the coming election, and urged upon all patriotic voters the importance of sustaining the position of the Empire State—not so much on account of the importance of the offices to be filled, as on account of the moral influence which a Union victory of this State would have in Europe, and also upon the rebel sympathizers in the Northern States.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER followed in an eloquent address, in his usual felicitous style. He was frequently interrupted with deafening applause, and especially so when he alluded to the fact that he had just made his exit from the Hall, where he had listened to the remarks of the "Old Salamander," (as he termed him,) Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT. Why, asked the speaker, has he come here? Why has he left his place in the naval service at this time to attend a Union meeting in this City? The answer is, he has the cause of the Union at heart, and he is anxious that the great State of New-York should come out in tones not to be misunderstood on the side of that Union for which he has endured and sacrificed so much.

The speaker referred to his own while and subsequent doings during the late riots, and stated that but for Sixty-one gallant and courageous young men of the Ward in which he resided, his house would have now been the ashes of a heap of ruins. He closed by earnestly urging all citizens to stand by the Government, and by the Union which had done so much for them.

Messrs. FRANK W. SUMNER, HENRY R. SKINNER and Dr. CHAS. H. MILLER followed with brief speeches, in which, with much ability, they set forth the real issues involved in the present struggle for the salvation of the Union, and urged every man to do his whole duty in this crisis. The great crowd listened with deep interest until a late hour, often interrupting the speakers with deafening applause.

Letters Received from Gentlemen Unable to Attend.

LETTER OF HON. ROSCOE CONKLING.

UTICA, Sept. 25, 1862.

Messrs. H. Smith, John Keyser, J. C. Abbe, A. M. Palmer, S. Shook, Samuel Sinclair, John Fitch, S. L. Hull, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter informing me that a meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday, the 24th inst., to ratify the nominations made at the Republican Union State Convention, and inviting me to address it, was received several days ago.

I have retained it unanswered, in the hope that I might be able to accept your invitation, but I am disappointed.

Professional engagements conspire now to forego the pleasure it would give me to address the people in whose midst have recently been realized the results of opposing and maligning the Government.

In the City of New-York, more than anywhere else, there seems to be an opportunity to determine by fair argument whether it is patriotic, or wise, or even safe, to heap popular odium upon the constitutional authorities and laws of our country at a time like this. Opposition to the Government, or opposition to the Administration, as a class of persons call it, has borne rules so bitter at home among your neighbors, that many should be, and no doubt they are, the more ready to consider its effects abroad in the land, and to weigh coolly the question whether their great Metropolis, so imperial in power and position, does not owe it to herself to give to the army, and to the country at large, a support which, if not gold has New-York given munificently; soldiers has she sent by thousands of her bravest and best, but she has given more than money or men—her sons should have well her great part in the drama of heroism and loyalty.

Nothing but political support is needed now to carry the nation safely and quickly through the dangers which beset it, whether they arise from treason at home, or from perfidy and impertinence abroad. With this support, a month hence will see the honorable peace, a peace which "comes to stay," will be ours presently; without it, embarrassment and delay to us and encouragement and assistance to our enemies are inevitable.

The first State in the Republic and the first City in the Republic may by their failure to do their approaching election, and it would be a sorry spectacle, if, after California, and Maine, and Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and the rest shall have recorded anew their vows of loyalty and marched to the front, the State of New-York should refuse the pledge and stumble to the rear.

No such humiliation is in store for us, if the cause of the pending canvass are thoroughly canvassed. I intend to give my time and efforts, as far as possible, to such appointments as may be assigned me, and I regret that I cannot begin on Wednesday evening.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROSCOE CONKLING.

LETTER OF GOV. CONT.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 26, 1862.

To Messrs. H. Smith, John Keyser, J. Shook, A. M. Palmer, J. C. Abbe, Samuel Sinclair, S. L. Hull, John Fitch, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 17th inst., inviting my presence at a meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on the 24th of September current, to ratify the nominations of the Republican Union State Convention of New-York, was duly received.

I fully expected and intended to have met with YOU on that occasion, and am disappointed that the state of my health, resulting from a sudden illness, forbids my attempting the journey at this time. The election to come off in New-York is but another of the battles in the rear, which have been fought with such signal advantages on the side of the friends of the Union and Government as to be the interest which all must feel in the result of the campaign in the Empire State, it is relieved of solicitude by the omens derived from those glorious successes. If aught were needed to inspire great effort to win the victory, the utterances of the Richmond Press, in its estimate of the desponding spirits of the rebels, that they were about to obtain, through the demonstration of Northern elections, compensation for the disasters of Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh and Fort Hudson, would furnish that inspiration. The loyal people of Maine, before whom the armies of the National Administration are doing battle against the life of the nation, inscribed upon their banner the motto, "Loyal and unconditional support of the measures and policy, civil and military, of Administration in conducting the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the vindication of the authority of the nation."

Striking the key note of the loftiest patriotism, they achieved a victory over the sympathizers with treason and rebellion and their deluded followers, which has cheered the spirits of our soldiers in front, and made glad the loyal heart of the country. Shall they now yeam to their brethren in New-York, confident that, as they receive it unterrified, so they will bear it bravely and victoriously onward in their coming conflict.

Asking as a favor, that I may be informed early of this reply, I am, up to the last moment I had expected to have been with you in person.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL CONT.

LETTER OF GOV. CANNON, OF DELAWARE.

STATE OF DELAWARE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DOVER, Sept. 26, 1862.

To Messrs. H. Smith, John Keyser, A. M. Palmer, J. C. Abbe, S. Shook, John Fitch, Samuel Sinclair, Solomon L. Hull, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of invitation, requesting me to be present at the ratification meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute to confirm the nominations of the Union State Convention, has been received.

It would give me pleasure to be with you, but I am necessarily prevented.

The loyal men of the country regard with intense anxiety the elections in the United States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Every indication of popular sentiment there adverse to the Administration is felt as a disaster second only to the loss of a battle.

Defeat at the polls in the Free States is the dissolution of the Union. The ballot is equivalent to the bullet: the one silences the traitors at home and the other effectively than the strike down our own more manly enemies in the field. Both are necessary and equally useful to sustain the Government.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
WILLIAM CANNON.

LETTER OF HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON.

Messrs. H. Smith, John Keyser, J. C. Abbe, A. M. Palmer, S. Shook, John Fitch, Samuel Sinclair and Solomon Hull, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication inviting me to be present and address a meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of the 30th inst. I should gratify myself in accepting the invitation if it were possible for me to do so. Since a causeless and wicked rebellion first raised its bloody hands for the overthrow of our institutions, and to bring on a reign of riot and anarchy, I have endeavored to discard all party and personal considerations, and to unite with those who are most earnestly engaged in defending the Union, supporting the authority of the Government, and maintaining law and order. I, therefore, regret extremely that imperative official engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of being with you at a meeting which you invite me.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
L. ROBINSON.

LETTER OF HON WM. M. EVARTS.

Messrs. H. Smith, John Keyser, A. M. Palmer, J. C. Abbe, S. Shook, Saml. Sinclair, John Fitch, S. L. Hull:

WINDSOR, Vt., Sept. 26, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: The invitation of your Committee to address the ratification meeting, to be held at Cooper Institute, on Wednesday next, has this day come to my hands, having but just now been forwarded from my office. I regret to say that the pressure of engagement will detain me from New-York till after this meeting. If it were in my power to do so, it would give me pleasure to comply with the request which your Committee have done me the honor to make.

I have every desire for the success of the very acceptable ticket which has been put in nomination, and shall be happy to do what may be in my power in its support.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
WM. M. EVARTS.

LETTER OF HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1862.

To H. Smith, John Keyser, J. E. Abbe, S. Shook, A. M. Palmer, S. L. Hull, Samuel Sinclair, John Fitch, Committee of the Union Central Committee, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I regret that I cannot accept your kind invitation to speak in in New-York for the Union. Until the present crisis, the Union has been maintained without real solicitude about either soldiers, seamen or treasure. Now that these are contributed so bountifully and so cheerfully, God forbid that the Union should perish for the want of the first and most necessary element of national life, voters.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

LETTER OF GEN. SIGEL.

READING, Penn., Sept. 26, 1862.

To Messrs. H. Smith, John Keyser, J. C. Abbe, A. M. Palmer, Samuel Sinclair, S. L. Hull and John Fitch, Well-wishers:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your kind invitation to be present at the Union meeting in Cooper Institute on the 30th inst., but take leave here to say that my position and duties in this district do not allow me to leave my post. I, however, assure you of my earnest and unwavering adherence to the cause you represent, and sincerely wish that your actions will be followed by final success. Very respectfully and truly yours,
F. SIGEL, Major-General.

Eloquent letters were also received from Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON and FRANCIS LIEBER, LL. D., but want of space compels us to omit them. They will appear in the TRI-WEEKLY TIMES.

NEW-JERSEY.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—Yesterday morning, during the prevalence of the fog, the ferry-boat *Jersey City* ran into the United States revenue cutter *Tiger*, which resulted in damaging the latter vessel to a considerable extent. The cutter was struck on the starboard bow, displacing some of the planks and knees. The ferry-boat escaped uninjured. The cutter had her powder, stores and crew on board ready to sail for Fortress Monroe, but this accident will delay her for several days.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Fall term of the Hudson County Court will open on Tuesday next. Judge OGDEN being confined to his bed by illness, Judge VREDENBURGH, of Monmouth County, will preside. There are a large number of criminal cases awaiting trial.

Sales of Printing Goods at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The *Journal's* commercial report says that the printing goods sales for the last two days have been 7,000 pieces 6x10s at 10½ cents. Holders now ask 10½ cents.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Europa at Cape Race.

The Question of Recognition by France.

Systematic Snubbing of Mr. Mason in England.

Mafitt Resigns on Account of Ill Health.

Proposed Loans for Jeff. Davis and Maximilian.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

CAPE RACE, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The Royal Mail steamer *Europa* passed Cape Race, *en route* for Halifax and Boston, at 3:30 P. M. to-day, (Tuesday.) She was boarded by the news-yacht, and a summary of her news obtained.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th.

The United States frigate *Constellation* arrived at Gibraltar on the 11th.

The steamships *Great Eastern* and *Hibernia* arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

The Madrid *Epoca* asserts that the Cabinets of Washington and Madrid have determined to submit the question of jurisdiction in the Cuban waters to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians.

Rev. Mr. STRAKER, late a Chaplain in the rebel army, has been lecturing before the Southern Club at Liverpool. He charged the New-England clergy with instigating the war, and asserted that the war would soon end when President LINCOLN loses clerical support. He declared that the South had the means of carrying on the war for years to come, but was nevertheless ready to lay down the sword, and leave the questions at issue to the ballot.

The Russian reply to the English note is published. It professes an ardent desire to restore tranquility in Poland. Discussions could only end in establishing divergence of views, and to assume all the responsibilities and hopes of the principle of non-intervention which Russia had constantly respected.

The political news is unimportant.

The *Europa* has seventy-six passengers; all well.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A letter from Richmond in the Confederate organ, the *Index*, speaks of the probable early recall of the representatives of the South from England, on account of the attitude of the British Government.

The London *Star* fears that it is the intention of the French Government to speedily recognize the Confederates. It adduces various acts and demonstrations to justify the belief, and comes to the conclusion that we must be prepared for French recognition before long.

The London *Herald*, adverting to the rescored probable recall of Mr. MASON from London, says it is in consequence of the systematic rudeness with which he has been treated by RUSSELL. The *Herald* hints that it has been through the suggestions of Mr. ADAMS that Mr. MASON has been excluded from official intercourse with the British Government.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says a new loan for the Confederates is contemplated.

The French Government has certainly not thrown any difficulty in the way of the *Florida*. Capt. MAFFIT resigned command of the *Florida* on account of ill health. Lieut. BARNEY probably takes command.

One of the reasons given for the decline of the Paris Bourse is the apprehension by some operators that the decision in the case of the *Florida* may lead to unpleasant feelings between the French and Federal Governments.

The Paris *Pays* says the English journals are mistaken in looking upon the note lately published in the *Moniteur*, respecting the *Florida*, as a step toward the recognition of the Confederates. It was merely a recognition of belligerent rights. If the Emperor's Government believed itself bound to recognize the Confederates and establish official relations at all, it would do so openly, and not by indirect means.

The Bourse was firm. Rentes closed at 66f. 45c.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Paris *Opinion Nationale* believes itself able to state that the English Cabinet, fearing France may take possession of Mexico, is strongly endeavoring to persuade the Emperor of Austria to consent to the acceptance of the throne by MAXIMILIAN.

The Emperor says that 6,000 Irishmen will be enrolled for services in the new Empire. These statements caused a material improvement in Mexican securities in London.

The *Times'* City Article remarks that the employment of Irish troops is calculated to prevent the United States from undertaking any aggression on the new monarchy.

THE NEW MEXICAN LOAN.

We translate from the last number of the *Memorial Diplomatique*, received by our European mails, the following passage:

"We are enabled to announce that a Mexican personage of elevated rank, and versed in financial affairs, after having visited Miramar for the purpose of paying his respects to the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, has returned to Paris, where he has had interviews with several financial notabilities. He is now in London, where he is engaged in preparing the way for a loan to be contracted by the Mexican Government.

The bases of this loan have been settled. It will amount to $600,000,000, one portion to be devoted to the repayment of the expenses of the French expedition, and the other portion to the partial extinguishment of the arrearages due to English creditors, still another to be capitalized, and the remainder to supply the expenditures of the Mexican Government.

It is said that there was some talk of giving up Lower California to France as a guarantee for her claims, but we believe that this project is connected with another combination proposed by American (Mexican) citizens, with a view to invite European capital to their country, and to develop their national industry."

COMMERCIAL PER EUROPA.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 110,500 bales, including 37,000 to speculators and 11,000 to exporters. The market has been excited and prices have advanced 1d.@2d. The sales on Friday were 15,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firmer at the quoted rates of Thursday, which are as follows:

Orleans, nominal	27d.
Mobiles, nominal	26½d.
Uplands, nominal	26½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 172,000 bales, of which 39,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is firm.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is dull, and prices tend downward, with a considerable decline on all descriptions. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., and WARDINGER, MACE & CO., Brokers' Circular reports Flour very dull, and 6d.@9d. lower. Wheat heavy, and 4d.@6d. lower, chiefly on the inferior qualities: Red Western, 7s. 6d.@8s.; Red Southern, 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d.; White Western, 8s. 3d.@8s. 6d.; White Southern, 8s. 9d.@9s. 0d. Corn dull and 6d. lower; Mixed, 26s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The provision market is quiet but steady. Pork inactive. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard steady. Tallow steady. Butter firmer.

PRODUCE—By Brokers' Circular reports Ashes quiet and unchanged. Pots, 29s.; Pearls, 30s. Sugar tending downwards. Coffee firm. Rice very dull. Linseed still declining. Linseed Oil easier. Spirits Oil firmer; sales at 28s. 10s. @29s. Resin quiet but steady. Spirits of Turpentine firm.

HOUSE, ENGLISH & CO. report PETROLEUM dull and unchanged; Refined, 9s. 6d. @ gallon; Crude, 8½d.@ 9d. @ ton.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARINGS' Circular reports WHEAT very dull and 2s. lower for English. Iron firm. SUGAR firmer. COFFEE tending downward. TEA easier. RICE nearly inactive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm. PETROLEUM steady at 2s. per Refined. TALLOW firm at 45s. Stock on hand 500. LINSEED OIL still declining; sales at 29s. 6d.

Funds on the 19th were rather firmer, but there was no variation. Full demand for discount notes unchanged.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The Queen's news was quiet and steady. Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £135,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Boring's Circular quotes Illinois Central Shares at 16@18 discount; Erie Shares, 19@21; United States Five-twenties.

Consols closed on Friday at 92½ @93 for money.

The decline in the Bank of England had increased £135,000.

HAVRE, Friday, Sept. 26.

Cotton—Sales of the week, 24,000 bales; market active and excited, and prices considerably higher, closing buoyant firm; New-Orleans fine ordinaire 58c.; New-Orleans low mid., 66c. Stock in port 94,000 bales.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 27—Evening.

Cotton firmer but unchanged; sales on the day of the steamer's departure, 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Very dull. Corn still declining; valued 26s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Recognition of the Poles as Belligerents Demanded—An Attempt to Limit the Jurisdiction of Spain Around Cuba.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

CRACOW, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

A leading article of the Czar to-day demands the recognition of Poland as a belligerent Power, declaring it would otherwise appear that the Powers approved the present condition of the contest and the barbarous measures that are being taken.

"This recognition," says the *Czar*, "would only be the logical consequence of the armistice accepted by Poland, and rejected by Russia. It would not cost a man nor a shilling; it would put an end to all conspiracy, secure Poland and Europe from revolutionary designs, and preserve the dignity of the Great Powers, while it promoted the interests of Poland."

SPAIN.

MADRID, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

The Ministry is quite determined to chastise the Riff insurgents if the Emperor of Morocco does not keep his promise.

The Washington Cabinet has demanded that the distance to which Spanish jurisdiction extends around the Island of Cuba shall be reduced to three miles. It is asserted that the Government is little disposed to make this concession.

Marshal O'DONNELL and Sir Y. CRAMPTON, the English Ambassador, have arrived here.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Our Social Relations; Remarkable Marriages; *Anglo-Saxon Weddings*; Money and Matrimony; The Training of Girls on Physiological Principles; Predestination; Visions; Dream Land; Foreknowledge; Experience of Sir WALTER SCOTT; The Duty of Man; Insanity; Memory; Our Artists; The Hair—red, brown and black, &c., in the *Phrenological Journal*. October number, *by first post*, 15 cents.

FOWLER & WELLS.
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Young men desirous of becoming expert penmen and accountants, and otherwise fully qualified for the duties of a New-York counting-room, will avail themselves of the superior advantages offered at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Established over twenty years.

N. B.—A good handwriting guaranteed to ladies or gentlemen in ten easy lessons.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MORE VICTORIES.—
HERRING'S SAFES!
IN THE LATE GREAT FIRE
AT BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTS—I take pleasure to inform you that one of YOUR PATENT CHAMPION SAFES has been the means of saving my BOOKS, PAPERS, &c., in perfect condition, at the late fire which occurred here on Monday night, Sept. 14. The Safe remained in the ruins fifteen hours, and was subjected to so great a heat that the brass ornamental plates and knob are melted off.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW BROWN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTS—Our city was visited by a very destructive fire on last Monday night, Sept. 14, destroying the building in which we had our office. Our BOOKS, PAPERS AND MONEY were preserved in one of YOUR FIRE-PROOF SAFES. This Safe was subjected to an intense heat for ten hours, and has done us good service.

Respectfully yours,
PEARL & TOWNSHEND.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and HERRING'S PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HERRING & FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON, the best and most reliable protection against fire and thieves now known.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

KNOX IN THE FIELD.—The renowned KNOX, having announced his Fall style of Hats as ready, there was quite a rush yesterday to his well-known establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, to get a sight of the beauties. The approval of the multitude was unanimous. KNOX maintains his established reputation as the Hatter par excellence of the metropolis.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Brilliant and valuable novelties in the Fashions of Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*. The Empress EUG